

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FEDERATION MAY END DIFFERENCES IN SOUTH AMERICA

As Crisis Between Chile and Peru
Grows Acute Need for Closer
Understanding Is Evident—
Uruguay Takes Hand in Affair

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The visit to Chile of Dr. Buerio, the Uruguayan Minister for Foreign Affairs, is believed to be directly connected with the Tacna-Arica question and has brought to the fore a discussion of the proposed South American League of Nations. There are several indications that the Uruguayan and Chilean governments intended to keep secret the visit of Dr. Buerio, or at least to make it an informal event, since no announcement was made regarding it until two or three days before Dr. Buerio's proposed departure from Montevideo, and then only after certain Chilean newspapers had said the minister was coming to Chile to discuss with President Arturo Alessandri the latter's project for a formal federation of South American republics.

As soon as these reports reached Buenos Aires, the Argentine Government extended a formal invitation to Dr. Buerio to leave Montevideo a day sooner than he had intended and to be the nation's guest. That put an end to all efforts at secrecy.

The idea of a South American league of nations has been discussed more or less seriously among the various governments ever since the efforts of Hipolito Irigoyen, President of Argentina, in 1917 with the assistance of Mexico. The league of neutrals project failed but from it arose the idea of a Spanish-American federation of South American republics under the patronage of Spain, which was also to be a member of the federation. All efforts to persuade the King of Spain to visit South America and organize such a federation have failed, however, and the idea has now resolved itself into one of a purely South American federation.

Strong Alliance Planned

President Alessandri of Chile assumed the leadership in this latter project when he planned to visit Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil in support of his proposal that the informal A. B. C. alliance between Argentina, Brazil and Chile, should be made a formal political and military alliance.

Internal problems of importance prevented President Alessandri from making this trip himself, but he sent a large special embassy to these republics a few months ago under the direction of Dr. Matte Gomez, who at that time was the Chilean Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Although no official announcements have ever been made as to just what proposals were made by Chile to Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil, statements made by different government officials from time to time and newspaper articles based on information obtained from well-informed sources make it plain that President Irigoyen refused to support any proposal for making the A. B. C. alliance a strong political machine. It is now generally known that he took the position that such an alliance would be an organization for forcing the will of the three big republics on the weaker republics and that as such it could not expect any support from Argentina. It is also known, however, that the Argentine Government is ready to support any project for a federation that will include every one of the South American republics.

Pressure on Peru

The Chilean Government has made no secret of the fact that its idea has been to form some sort of a federation that could be used either to bring pressure on Peru for the settlement of the long-standing dispute over Tacna and Arica or that could serve as a medium of arbitration in settling the problem.

Baltasar Brum, President of Uruguay, in recent public speeches, has come out strongly in favor of a federation of South American republics and one of the theories regarding Dr. Buerio's trip is that he is charged with carrying President Brum's ideas to President Alessandri and of trying to reconcile any conflicting points so that Chile and Uruguay may take the lead in proposing the formation of the federation.

It is believed in this city that Dr. Buerio's visit has for its object either the formation of a South American federation of nations or the calling of a Pan-American conference to consider the Pacific problem.

Since it was first reported that the Minister was to visit Chile on some such mission, newspapers of Peru which are controlled by President Augusto B. Leguia have intimated that Peru would be willing to join such a federation or to participate in such a conference provided that the United States, Argentina and Brazil participate.

Another theory that has a good deal of support is that the Uruguayan Foreign Office is preparing to act as intermediary between Chile and Peru in direct negotiations looking toward a settlement regarding Tacna and Arica.

The Chilean newspapers refer to the oft-repeated declarations from Washington that the United States

will take no initiative in the question, and that the American Government is absolutely neutral. It is believed in some circles, therefore, that Uruguay is preparing to assume the rôle of arbitrator which might otherwise have been offered to the United States.

It has been very apparent for the last six or eight months that the differences between Chile and Peru are rapidly approaching a crisis as the result of President Alessandri's determination to find a solution for the so-called Pacific problem during his administration. South America inherited this problem from the Nitrate War between Chile on the one side and Peru and Bolivia on the other, and the problem is so obviously a cloud overhanging the peace of South America as a whole, that all the South American republics are anxious to see some sort of a solution arrived at before hostilities are again resorted to. Such hostilities undoubtedly would involve several other republics as allies and these probable allies are very wisely taking the lead in the serious efforts which are being made just now to bring about a peaceable settlement of the question.

STOCK GROWERS ASK FREIGHT RATE CUT

Further Reduction to Apply to
"Short Hauls" Is Sought as
Measure of Relief to the
Farmers of the Middle West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A demand for further relief in the matter of freight rates for stock growers was made before the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday by Clifford Thorne, general counsel for the American Farm Bureau. At the time when the commission ordered a 20 per cent reduction in live-stock rates applicable to longer hauls, a reduction approximately \$10,000,000 annually, it was indicated by agricultural interests that there was some dissatisfaction because there was no substantial reduction granted for short hauls. The plea now being made in the interests of the live-stock grower is for the same percentage reductions to be applied to short haul as have been granted for long haul traffic.

It was pointed out by Mr. Thorne that the granting of such reductions is absolutely necessary if agriculture is to recover some part of its former prosperity. Conditions are just as bad among the farmers in the heart of the corn belt as on its edge, and they are today desperately in need of relief from the onus of high freight rates in transporting their product to market.

Mr. Thorne asserted his belief that the railroads of the country should be required by the Interstate Commerce Commission to do what practically every other industry has done, reduce their charges. The place to begin is with the agriculture industry.

"At the present moment," said Mr. Thorne, "many industries are appealing to you. I am fully conscious of the fact, I believe the railroad officials are coming to realize as never before that it is going to be necessary for them to come with the rest of us, to participate in this after the war reconstruction period. The question then arises, what commodities are entitled to consideration at such a time? We can do without houses, we can do without fences, we can do without sidewalks, we can do without paving, we can even do without clothing, but man cannot do without food and live. I think industry which produces our bread and meat is entitled to consideration at this moment. Especially so, when that industry has come down to the pre-war basis so far as its charges are concerned."

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INDEX FOR NOVEMBER 9, 1921

Book Reviews and Literary News	Page 12
A Literary Letter	12
Brief Confessions	12
A Book of the Week	12
Air Writings	12
One-Act Plays	12
A Different View	12
Business and Finance	Page 10
Primary Cotton Goods Markets	10
View of Financial Status in Canada	10
Petroleum Policy of Great Britain	10
Financial Survey Made in Australia	10
Census Aid Urged in Literary Work	10
Question of Value of German Marks	10
Brazil's Attitude on Foreign Banks	10
Editorials	Page 14
A Krupp Balloon Falls Cold	14
New Zealand's Financial Position	14
Corporate Use of Publicity	14
Trade Outlook in Canada	14
Essays on Laughter	14
Editorial Notes	14
General News	Page 11
China Will Demand Lifting of Restrictions on Customs	11
Federation May End Differences in South America	11
Reports of India Much Exaggerated	11
Grave View Taken of Turkish Treaty	11
Stock Growers Ask Freight Rate Cut	11
Effort to Check Liquor Smuggling	11
France Disturbed as to Reparations	11
Tammany Ticket Defeats Coalition	11
Census Aid Urged in Literary Work	11
Vaccination Laws Prove Ineffective	11
Negroes Desire Social Equality	11
Rate Contracts to Be Disclosed	11
Jamaican Public Meetings Held	11
Highway Problem an Active Issue	11
Patriotism of a Spanish Province	6
Jews Who Oppose Zionist Movement	6
Linking North and Black Seas	6
British Cities and the Localities	6
New Zealand Pays Debt to Soldiers	6
Probable Aims of France Analyzed	6
Egyptian Tour of Parliamentarians	6
Eventual Status of Crown Colonies	6
Switzerland and League Assembly	6
Second Congress of Swiss Women	6
Alaska Mineral Production Grows	11
Laundry Test Plant Projected	11
Redwood Forest to Be Preserved	11
Illustrations	Page 13
Totem Poles	13
Map of Proposed Canal Between the Rhine and the Danube	13
Land's End	13
The Manacle Bell Buoys	13
The Oude Canal, Utrecht	13
Letters	Page 2
Overworked Teachers (Helen Sparks)	2
Music	Page 11
The New York Philharmonic	11
Special Articles	Page 1
The Rambler	1
How Totem Poles Are Copyrighted	1
Two Russian Men	1
St. Martin's in the Fields	1
The Coast of Cornwall	1
Sporting	Page 2
Pembroke Wins Over East End	2
South Springs Two Surprises	2
Kansas Eleven Put Out of Race	2
Cross-Country Squad at Drake	2
Henigan Wins Cross-Country	2
The Home Forum	Page 13
Jealousy	13
Players and Playhouses of Old	13

GRAVE VIEW TAKEN OF TURKISH TREATY

British Official Opinion Much
Concerned Over Situation Aris-
ing Out of Signing of French
Pact With Kemalist Turks

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Tuesday).—The situation created by the signature of the Franco-Turkish pact shows no sign of being cleared up; in fact in British official circles an increasingly grave tone is distinctly noticeable. As a result of the conversations with Count de Saint-Aulaire, the French Ambassador, Marquis Curzon has forwarded a note to the French Foreign Office through the French Embassy stating the views of the British Government on the matter. Count de Saint-Aulaire has also left Paris—officially on leave—and it is thought he will avail himself of the opportunity to place before the French Government his impressions of the British viewpoint.

Downing Street has now received the text of the covering letter from Yussuf Kemal Bey, the Ankara Government's Foreign Minister, which accompanied the signed agreement as delivered in Paris. Yussuf Kemal's letter undoubtedly indicates that the Kemalist Government looks upon the pact as a duly constituted treaty between France and the whole of Turkey, and expects to enter into economic and political negotiations with the French Government on that basis.

Complications Possible

This, it is pointed out, not only nullifies the understanding between the allied powers with regard to recognizing Constantinople as the duly constituted government of Turkey, but also severely complicates the allied position in respect to the Greco-Turkish conflict in Asia Minor. Even apart from such obvious complications as these, the far more important matter of mandates and minorities is also involved.

The territory over which France has now renounced her mandatory power being conquered almost exclusively by the British and Arabs, French action in returning to the Turks without consulting Great Britain is looked upon as the breaking of a solemn pledge. Furthermore it is handing back to the Turks the population that has in the past suffered untold privations under Turkish rule.

Had such a contingency been contemplated, it is considered certain that the British Government would never have been a party to the arrangement of giving France a mandate over Cilicia. In some quarters it is supposed that the French representative at Ankara has exceeded his powers, but this charitable view has not so far been supported by a reputation of the terms of the Treaty of France.

In regard to the mandate, as this was conferred by the Supreme Council, and the League of Nations was given power to see the mandate carried out, it is thought that a meeting of the Council of the League will be called forthwith, at which strong representations will be made to France.

Threat to Mesopotamia

Apart from the effect of surrendering the territory won by British forces, military opinion is mainly concerned with the threat directed against Mesopotamia by the right which the Treaty gives to the Turks to transport troops to the frontier of this newly constituted kingdom. Should the Turks deem it advisable to take advantage of this concession and extend the sphere of their operation by use of the Baghdad railway, difficulties between Great Britain and France may be greatly increased.

Just whether the Turks will consider the moment propitious to make

a military move in order to increase the Anglo-French perplexities remains to be seen. Little surprise would be felt in official circles if a move of this sort were attempted—it with no other object than upsetting the equilibrium of the Washington Conference.

Meantime the reply to Lord Curzon's note is anxiously awaited, and there is little or no attempt to minimize the importance of the reply, in so far as it may affect Anglo-French relations. In the interests of Europe, it is considered amity must be maintained at all costs.

France Considers Objections

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France, (Tuesday).—The document brought to Paris by the Count de Saint-Aulaire is not the British note on the Ankara pact but a long letter addressed by Lord Curzon to the Ambassador to confirm their conversations. The tenor of it has been published in London. Aristide Briand, it is stated, will himself reply from America. Obviously this will demand several days.

The Allies in 1915 decided not to conclude separate treaties, and it is contended that in law the Allies are still in a state of war with Turkey. The legal point, therefore, arises whether the Ankara accord is valid. There is a belief in official circles that the application of the Franco-Turkish convention will be suspended, until there is an agreement between France and England.

Material objections, as distinct from moral objections, are unofficially answered in the statement that all accords must have disadvantages. But the advantages which compensate are the existence of peace and the economic potentialities. It is hoped that England will display what is called "largeness of view."

EFFORT TO CHECK LIQUOR SMUGGLING

Canadian and United States
Officials Agree on Plan to
Circumvent Illegal Traffic
Along International Boundary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A "gentlemen's agreement," which, it is believed, will reduce the smuggling of liquor across the Canadian border to a minimum, has been entered into by excise officers of Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and other Canadian officials, with Sigurd Quale, federal prohibition director of Minnesota; Arthur A. Stone, federal prohibition director of North Dakota; C. H. P. Shelley, federal prohibition director of Montana, and several state enforcement officers, Dr. R. C. Matthews, general prohibition agent reported yesterday on his return from Regina, Saskatchewan, where he represented Roy A. Haynes, prohibition commissioner.

"One of the problems," said Dr. Matthews, "has been the shipping into Canada of alleged medicinal liquor to bogus Canadian wholesale drug concerns. Before reaching destination, shipments disappear from cars, to be smuggled into America. The agreement entered into governing such shipments provides, inasmuch as such liquor is not used for medicinal purposes, but becomes the supply for return shipments for illicit dealings in the United States, that no liquor be allowed to be shipped into Canada without the consent of the authorities of the province into which it is consigned, or into which entry is made en route to its destination, or through which it is to pass."

The action was taken at the instance of D. B. Harkness, general secretary of the Social Service Council of Winnipeg, and was supported by the excise officials of the several provinces represented. The plan determined upon provides for notifying officials on either side of the border when rail shipments start, in order that officers may make inspection at the border to prevent diversions.

"The officials of Canada," said Dr. Matthews, "purpose doing everything possible, within the limit of their laws, to stop rum running. Coupled with the new safeguards and officers operating on both sides of the border, rum runners encounter a menace that is proving a serious handicap to smuggling, namely, a new species of highwaymen called 'highjackers,' who do not hesitate to commit murder in their hold-up of rum runners."

Dr. Matthews reported to Commissioner Haynes the existence of a spirit of cooperation on the part of Canadian officials that in his opinion marks the end of liquor smuggling on the border. The gentlemen's agreement is to go into effect soon.

Mr. Haynes will leave on Monday for Detroit, Michigan, to make a personal survey of the Michigan law enforcement situation, especially in regard to conditions on the border, it was stated yesterday.

On next Tuesday morning he will meet the Detroit newspaper editors, reporters and correspondents, and in the afternoon he will confer with Commissioner Vandercook of the Department of Public Safety; James Inches, Commissioner of Detroit police; Federal Prohibition Director Davis and State Prohibition Enforcement Officer Jordan, at the office of the Michigan State Director. Later in the day he will confer with leading Michigan business men.

REPORTS OF INDIA MUCH EXAGGERATED

While Unsettled Conditions Are
Not Denied, Accounts Recently
Published Are Considered
to Be Very Inaccurate

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Tuesday).—Mahatma Gandhi, having failed to procure swaraj within the time which he originally promised, and his extended time expiring by the end of this year, is launching a campaign of civil disobedience, including the non-payment of taxes. His action took the form of a resolution passed on his motion at a meeting of the All-Indian Congress Committee at Delhi last Friday. Every province has authority on its own responsibility to launch this campaign in the manner that may be considered most suitable by the respective provincial congress committees.

The congress committee concluded its sitting on Sunday, when it was dissolved by President Lala Lajpat Rai. Over 150 attended the meeting. All workers are called upon to completely fulfill the program of a boycott of foreign yarn and cloth, and to manufacture handspun and handwoven cloth so as to enable the country, if necessary, to adopt universal civil disobedience. The president warned the congress it would be better to proceed slowly in the adoption of civil disobedience rather than by taking a hasty step which might later be receded.

Agitators Sentenced

At the trial of the All brothers and four others at Karachi, the jury acquitted all the accused on the charge of conspiracy, but under other sections found the defendants guilty with the exception of Sharafat Krishna Tirthaji, who was acquitted. The others were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Disorderly scenes followed the passing of the sentences, the crowd in court becoming uncontrollable. Muhammad Ali shouted: "We shall have swaraj before the termination of the sentence." The further charges against the All brothers of the delivery of seditious speeches have been withdrawn.

Official circles here are keenly sensitive to the possible effects the sentencing of the Indian agitators may have on public opinion, uninformed as it is in the mass in India where the bulk of the population is illiterate and therefore all the more liable to be manipulated by skilled leaders.

They have received with mixed feelings what purports to be authentic accounts of the state of India, as recently published in certain American newspapers, on the authority of the national director of the "American Commission to Promote Self-government in India." These statements are considered grossly inaccurate, whether stupidly or deliberately.

It is not denied that India, like other parts of the world, is unsettled, or that there is a minority of extremists whose voices are heard on the behalf of liberty which they hope to gain by upsetting all forms of established authority.

Statements Incorrect

It is admitted, as dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor have shown, that the Moplahs, a fanatical tribe of Arab descent, are giving trouble, but, it is pointed out, is nothing new and has occurred periodically at varying intervals since the Moplahs have lived in India. They are unruly people and although two battalions of them were once raised for the army in India, they had to be disbanded, so little were they amenable to discipline.

If there was any shadow of substance in the statement in the American press that approximately 100,000, or one-third of the native Indian troops, have revolted, it is pointed out it is hardly likely the Prince of Wales would now be on his way to pay a lengthy visit to India or would the ships of various shipping companies be placidly sailing into the ports of that country with their usual regularity, carrying the families of officers and other Europeans in such numbers that the shipping companies find the greatest difficulty in accommodating those who require passages to India. Moreover, 100,000 is more than one-third of the native troops in India, the total being nothing approaching 300,000 as stated in the account, which also drew a distinction between British and Irish troops which does not exist in fact. All units of the British Army do a tour of duty in India in turn, and far from it being the case that Irish troops have deserted along with Australians, the fact is that an Irish regiment for Detroit, Michigan, is doing excellent work against the Moplahs. As far as the Australians are concerned, there is not a single Australian unit in the whole of India. The Christian Science Monitor is informed on good authority.

FOCH DAY PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Pointing out that the world owes a debt of gratitude to Marshal Ferdinand Foch, Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, has set aside Monday, November 14, as Foch Day, and urges all citizens to welcome the former leader of the allied forces when he comes as the guest of the people of Boston.

CHINA TO DEMAND THE LIFTING OF INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS RESTRICTIONS AS STEP TOWARD FINANCIAL AUTONOMY

Failing Recognition by the Powers of Right to Freedom
From Revenue Regulations Which Prevent Raising
Funds to Meet Foreign Obligations, the Nation
May Issue a Revised Scale of Independent Duties

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"France is ready to approach the problems of the Conference at Washington in the most favorable spirit for the maintenance of peace."—Aristide Briand.

"We can safely state that our people fully realize the vast significance of the approaching Conference in its bearings upon peace and progress, not only in the Pacific, but in the world at large."—Viscount Shibusawa.

"I see no reason for covering in Old World diplomatic mystery our progress for the arms conference."—Vittorio Rolando Ricci, Italian Ambassador to the United States.

"Peace is the outcome of justice, which is the result of the rule of law."—Hamilton Holt.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Liberal leaders in Congress, particularly members of the United States Senate who have more than average interest in the settlement of the Far Eastern question, are watching keenly from day to day the developments in the dispute between the Chinese Government and American bankers, which culminated in a sharp note from the Department of State intimating a serious impairment of Chinese credit and standing in this country unless China came to terms and made good the loan "default" charged to her.

Departmental action has focused attention on the revelations of the last few days setting forth the case of the Chinese Government and some aspects of the alleged methods used by the bankers, principally the firm of Morgan & Co., as representing the international consortium, to compel acceptance by China of private claims regarded by that government as invalid.

Developments Expected

It is expected that within the next few days the issue raised in the revelations, particularly the methods adopted to secure recognition of the confiscated German bonds of the Hu-Kuang Railway loan which are said to have found their way into the possession of the firm of Morgan & Co., either as agents or owners, will come up for an airing. This is an expected development which, if it materializes, will involve a discussion of the position of China and the competency of the machinery of international finance to solve her problems.

The fight now in progress and of which the Hu-Kuang bonds matter is merely an incident has already developed the fact that there is at stake much more than a dispute over the validity of certain private claims, that there is in issue much more than the power of any single banking firm to halt financial aid to China until the firm's own claims are recognized.

The "default" note of the State Department, and glimpses of financial methods thus far revealed, indicate clearly that there is in progress on the part of the Chinese Government an attempt to discredit the entire idea of forcing further foreign domination upon Chinese finance and the beginning of a battle to secure for China a degree of financial autonomy.

China Opposes Consortium

Opposition to the consortium, which China has never accepted, is probably at the bottom of the technical default charged. It was the alleged policy of the bankers to force the consortium into being at the very time that China prepared to relieve herself of the international revenue and customs regulations which stand as a barrier to her raising sufficient funds to defray her expenses and to meet her legitimate obligations to foreign governments.

It would be much more agreeable to the Chinese delegates to the Washington Conference to secure from the powers a release from the international restriction on their customs duties than to secure the assurance of beneficent action by the consortium. That the demand will be made for the lifting of these restrictions as the first step toward financial autonomy, is assured. Failing recognition of their demand by the powers, there are intimations that China may even take matters into her own hands by declaring a revised scale of customs duties.

The acceptance of the consortium is by no means certain as the way out of the present tangle is clearly indicated by the fact that the Chinese Government, in answer to the American note of a few days ago, declared that negotiations looking to an agreement would continue along the line of the 1919 negotiations. These negotiations were for the extension of the loan of the Continental Trust Company through the Pacific Development Company and did not contemplate the stepping in of Morgan & Co. in a consortium loan.

Trade Boycott Used

As explained by Mr. Bertram Lenox Simpson, political adviser to the Chinese Government, the Hu-Kuang bonds merely illustrate a practice of foreign

financiers in dealing with China which in the past has cost that government many millions of dollars.

"Financial control of China has been excitedly discussed for the past 10 years," said Mr. Simpson. "It is a question with the masses of the Chinese people, who are wholly aroused by any new move in this direction. Acquiescence, even in a good financial plan, if labeled in the newspapers as a betrayal of the public interest, would result in a worse situation than exists today. It must not be forgotten that the Chinese, when fully aroused, become almost impossible to handle. To cause their resistance takes the form of stoppage of trade and refusal to have any dealings with foreigners. The Chinese representatives here favor some radical move like the doubling of tariff duties, which would give the government at once \$40,000,000 of new income yearly and all for the solution of her pressing financial problems."

Faults of Consortium

Discussing the same question of control, Paul Reinsch, former American Minister to China, recently said: "Let me illustrate. While the Chinese customs tariff is pledged as security for foreign goods, its collection is administered by foreigners. Now and then, when all foreign obligations have been met, there is a surplus in the customs fund which the Chinese Government is entitled to. When this occurs the customs administration notifies each of the foreign ministers in Peking and before the money is paid to China the unanimous approval of these ministers must be secured. Almost invariably during my term in Peking, when this situation arose, one or more of the ministers would refuse to vote for the transfer of the money. They would not tell us the real reason they objected, but the Chinese would soon find out through a tip from some intermediary that if China would pay some private foreign claim, and usually a claim of very doubtful validity, the approval of the recalcitrant ministers could probably be secured. So frequent was this practice that the British minister and myself finally insisted that money should be turned over even without the approval of all the ministers, and for a time things went more smoothly. But there is no doubt as to the general practice of foreign governmental authorities using their treaty powers to promote the gain of their private financiers."

It is the belief of all the Chinese representatives that this sort of thing is inevitable under any scheme for international control of the Chinese Government, no matter how beneficent it may appear superficially. The present consortium was proposed by President Wilson as an entirely beneficent enterprise. It seemed much more favorable to China in its detailed terms than any of the old international financial blocks, formed with the alleged purpose of pulling China out of the financial mire. In operation, however, the results which it has achieved have been anything but satisfactory, it is declared, to the Chinese Government.

Mr. Lamont Makes Denial

Charge of Ownership of Hu-Kuang
Bonds Declared False

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Information relating to the alleged default of China in the payment of loans to American banking interests and the issue raised on the attitude of the consortium was published on reliable authority and confirmed by Dr. John C. Ferguson and Mr. Bertram Lenox Simpson, advisers to the Chinese Government, as reported in The Christian Science Monitor from day today. As was also reported, a representative of the Monitor showed Mr. Lamont the dispatches from the Monitor's Washington office published on Saturday and Monday. Mr. Lamont said, however, that he did not deem the statements worthy of reply. A report similar in character to that published in The Christian Science Monitor was published in yesterday's issue of The New York Times, as well as a denial from Mr. Lamont, which reads as follows:

"Mr. Simpson's statement that J. P. Morgan & Co. were or are owners of a block of the Hu-Kuang bonds and that therefore their claim was a factor in recent loan negotiations with China, is unqualifiedly false. Neither our firm, nor, so far as we are aware, any other member of the American group, are holders of the bonds. It is years since we owned a single Hu-Kuang bond, and Mr. Simpson's declarations that we bought a block of them last year for purposes of profit or otherwise is wholly fantastic and untrue.

"As a matter of fact, the American group, although not directly concerned or interested in the loan which fell due November 1, made most strenuous endeavors to assist China to meet the maturity. When word was received from Peking to the effect that the government might have difficulty in meeting the nearby maturity, the American group endeavored to formulate a plan whereby such maturities would

be cared for and sufficient funds advanced to China to enable her to remedy her failure, months ago, to pay the coupons upon certain of her outstanding Hu-Kuang bonds.

"These bonds had, as stated, been originally issued in Germany, but even before the great war they had fallen to such an extent into the hands of innocent holders in other countries that China's failure to meet coupons as presented by those innocent holders had resulted in heavy depreciation in the bonds here and injury to China's credit so that the American group felt and stated to the Peking Government that any new loan issue would be more than doubtful of success unless funds were provided to enable China to cure her default. Consequently the limited amount of funds required for this purpose was provided for in the proposed loan.

"The intimation that these past due Hu-Kuang coupons were in the hands of the American group, thus constituting a private claim, is absolutely unjust and without foundation. The earnest and continuous endeavors which many of us have been making for the last two years to assist China in bettering her financial position are more or less well known. When this man, Simpson, talks about 'resisting the control of international bankers,' he is again fantastic. If there is any one thing we do not want, it is control.

"No one is more anxious than the consortium that the Conference at Washington will result in such a solution of the whole Chinese situation as will serve to put China on her feet once and for all and thus furnish full opportunity for that great people, industrious and conservative as they are, to fulfill their own destiny, in their own way."

Financial Issues

Conference, Says Sir G. Paish, Will Affect Economic Problems

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Washington Conference is a welcome event, which will justify itself in proportion as it allays the fear of the world, restores confidence between nations and therefore contributes to the restoration of the economic prosperity of the world, according to Sir George Paish, the well-known authority on finance, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Although economic questions as such are not to be raised either by the United States or by Great Britain at Washington, the question of the limitation of armaments and the problem which precedes it, namely the composing of differing national policies, cannot be entirely dissociated from financial and economic issues, and are bound to affect them, in Sir George's opinion. Nevertheless, he points out, if political decisions are arrived at, which are right in themselves, there are bound to be beneficial repercussions in the economic sphere, for the two are interdependent and inseparable.

High Capital Outlays

The limitation of armaments, in so far as it is a question of a huge capital outlay, is itself a financial question. To take one instance, that of France, which continues to maintain huge armies, which it cannot afford considering its financial plight, because it fears certain contingencies in the political sphere. If Great Britain and the United States, Sir George points out, and still more if the League of Nations had been able to quiet French apprehensions by the assurance that they stood behind that country against aggression, political action would have resulted in a limitation of her armies, leading to a more speedy economic recovery from the effects of the European war.

Nations are willing to drop their armaments when they are convinced their arms are no longer necessary, as in private life the individual ceases to carry a pistol when the establishment of an adequate police force secures him sufficient protection. Technical difficulties, therefore, concludes Sir George, will not stand in the way of a limitation of armaments, when once the powers represented at Washington have agreed on certain policies, both in Europe and in the Far East, that will bring a feeling of security to the various peoples and freedom from apprehension concerning the designs of other nations.

Publicity is therefore necessary for the Washington Conference, and if open conferences are the best way to bring the knowledge of certain facts to the peoples at large, Sir George is in favor of them. In his view the only objection that could be brought against an open Conference is the unwillingness of some countries to give full information about themselves to the world at large. But the condition of every country, financial and otherwise, is perfectly well known to informed persons, and it is therefore only a question of how far the general public shall be taken into confidence.

Open Conference Favored

At this time it is more than ever necessary to let "the man in the street" in every country know exactly what is the true state of affairs throughout the world, and on this account, because every man must be convinced of the necessity of giving his own willing service in the cause of restoring international well-being, Sir George would favor an open conference.

The world cannot continue to maintain these enormous armaments, he continued, and quite apart from expenditure on this object, the condition of the world's finances and industry is so bad that the national remedies, so far proposed, are but a drop in the ocean. What is wanted is some form of international action and cooperation which involves the pooling of the world's credit and the world's resources. Even then the right sort of people must be prevailed upon to provide the financial sinews of peace.

The bankers of the world have

awakened to the necessity for international action and to certain aspects of the world situation, and have taken great steps, as far as they saw, to relieve it, but it is the citizen at large who must be prevailed upon, by removing his fear of war, to invest his capital in enterprises that will help to restore the disturbed balance throughout the world.

International trade and its kindred activities have gone from bad to worse, and it will be necessary for the countries which are in a position to grant credit to live economically, both individually and collectively, so as to be able to give more and more credits to the prospective purchasers of their manufactured goods and raw materials, and reduce unemployment in their own territories.

International Effort

The war has made it impossible for Great Britain to do this alone. In fact the situation is so unprecedented that nothing short of international effort, organized on an international basis, will solve the problem. The keynote of this effort, Sir George maintains, should be the idea of helping rather than getting. It has become an axiom of business that the customer should be satisfied with what he receives for the money he pays, and should be induced to come again while the idea of getting the best of a bargain is disappearing.

Business men have realized what politicians have failed to grasp, and arise many political difficulties of today. To help fallen countries with credits, even Russia, and to modify the once inflexible demands on Germany in regard to the indemnity is now seen by the bankers of all nations, Sir George said, to be the only way of helping their own nation. Without this perception of the meaning of the lessons of the last few years, it will be impossible to pull the world out of the chaotic financial position in which it now finds itself. There is a distinct hope, according to Sir George, in the recent note sent by the Soviet Government to the British Government acknowledging the Tzarist debts, which is a further indication that so far as its mentality goes the Russian people, as typified in the present leaders, has touched nadir, and in fact has passed it.

Germany Warned

Germans Advised Not to Expect too Much from the Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—In spite of the grave financial crisis which continues to occupy the press and the public here, interest in the forthcoming Washington Conference grows daily. The irritation, at first experienced at the omission of Germany from the invited powers, seems to have entirely disappeared. It is still hoped that, in view of Germany's grave financial plight, the Conference will feel compelled to revise the Peace Treaty in her favor.

Meanwhile what are described as "French efforts to gain the support of America for the idea of a Franco-American entente" is the subject of much Berlin press comment. Under the caption: "France's Propaganda in Washington," the reactionary "Deutsche Tageszeitung" says that Aristide Briand's message to the American people is another step in "the intensive French propaganda which has been going on for months past in America." The Independent Socialist newspaper, "Freiheit," says France is trying to win American sympathy against Great Britain in the dispute over the Angora treaty.

Dr. Rosen, former Foreign Minister, whose warning was published today in the "Allgemeine Zeitung," against the entertainment of false hopes regarding the Washington Conference, is supported by the majority of newspapers.

Hands Off Policy Urged

Dr. John C. Ferguson Denounces Intervention by Powers in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Speaking before the Washington City Club Forum here yesterday, Dr. John C. Ferguson, American adviser to the President of China, delivered a scathing denunciation of proposals for international cooperation by the world powers to end disturbances in China.

Dr. Ferguson, who has lived in China for 33 years and occupied numerous high governmental offices, emphatically declared that proposals of this character as a means of removing one of the big problems before the coming Conference were calculated to further disturb the Far Eastern situation and endanger the peace of the Pacific.

In his official position with the Chinese delegation, Dr. Ferguson will from the outset of the Conference oppose the policy of control and intervention by the powers.

"Without minimizing in the least the present conditions in China," Dr. Ferguson said, "it is my most emphatic belief that the only way to settle this problem is to let China do it herself. A very subtle propaganda for international control is now going on in this country. If I know the American people, they will never stand for joining such a plan, for it would have to be carried out by military force, and I do not believe you could get a corporal's guard of American boys for this kind of work. We tried it in Siberia, and with a special recruiting staff the War Department could get only 200 or 300 men who would join such an expedition.

"When one looks at conditions in Europe today, when one remembers the troubles in Ireland, Egypt, India, Poland and elsewhere, the idea of powers which can't settle their own squabbles uniting to settle China's is a little too thin. The example of a union of powers to control Constantinople is sufficient alone to discredit the scheme.

"Speaking as an American citizen,

I say to you that if America should renounce her hundred-year-old birthright of noninterference for a mess of international control pottage for the benefit of a few American investors, she should be denounced by every citizen of the country. Such a policy would inevitably be followed by an international squabble for spheres of influence that it would only add to the squabbles of these powers to China's own squabbles, without settling anything. The whole idea is inimical to our American ideals of self-government.

Time Necessary Factor

"Let China be disturbed. Other nations are disturbed; our own country was disturbed; four years before the question of state sovereignty was settled; and after our revolution it took several years just to get 13 small colonies of meager population into the first federal union. But China has 32 sub-divisions where we had 13; she had 400,000,000 people and a territory as large as this whole country.

"When China threw off the Manchu autocracy in 1912, the governmental power fell into the hands of 30 to 40 independent provincial governments, with the iron throughout the country trying allegiance to these district governments. The problem of the central government has been to dispose of these independent district leaders and set up a central government agreeable to all. You can see the size of the problem."

Ten years more at the outside should see this aim accomplished, Dr. Ferguson said. The mistake previously made, he asserted, was in trying to impose the central power on the district governments.

"Peking has twice planned coercion for this end," he added, "but has abandoned it each time because of the belief that local self-government should not be disturbed. Now it has adopted a policy of letting the pot simmer until the normal evolution of time results in the establishment of provincial governments which will have a clear mandate to form a united central government."

Provincial Government First

"Peking has now reduced the number of independent provincial rulers to three," Dr. Ferguson said, adding that only one of these, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, refused to acknowledge the Peking leadership. "He has offered to quit," he added, "and has done so, but he always comes back. There is no finality in his actions."

"The movement to perfect provincial governments is now in full swing with Peking's approval and has every likelihood of success, but until that time there will continue to be conflicts. Such an enormous country cannot be reconstructed as a republic in a short time, after 1000 years experience as an autocratic monarchy. When the provincial governments are well on their feet they can name delegates to a central constitutional convention whose actions will be supported by the whole nation. The powers of the central administration can be apportioned among the provincial leaders, and that will assure united effort."

"The refusal of Peking to use coercion has had incalculable benefits. A real war between North and South, such as the Chinese civil war of the '60s, would bring destruction and death which would make the great world war pale in comparison. In that civil war more than twice as many were killed as in the world-war. I do not look for any immediate solution of China's present disturbed condition. It may take another five or 10 or 20 years, but of this fact I feel confident—the only solution of the question that can be reached must be by the efforts of the Chinese people themselves. It cannot be done from above nor from without."

American Prestige Great

"Least of all should America waste any time even in considering such a scheme, which is inimical to American ideals. By a policy of non-interference in China under which America has taken not a foot of Chinese territory for the benefit of her own citizens, America has built up in her relations with China during the last 100 years a prestige greater than that enjoyed by any other nation. This would vanish like a morning mist if America were to join in any form of international control of China. From being the most respected and beloved of all nations America would be hated as a traitorous friend. America as a republic would be lending her immense prestige to the destruction of whatever amount of republican government now exists in China.

"Americans believe in the right of running their own affairs without outside interference, to plan their own institutions in accordance with their own genius and ideals. It has always been their policy in dealing with other nations to allow them to handle their own affairs. This is the only safe policy in reference to China and without doubt is the only policy which can possibly succeed."

Japan Restates Policy

Head of Delegation Says She Will Cooperate in Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—When the first contingent of the Japanese delegation arrived in Washington for the Conference on Limitation of Armaments, Vice-Admiral Kanji Kato called upon Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, and in the course of a conversation said:

"If it is possible for us to learn at an early date the plan for limitation prepared by your government, it will greatly facilitate our study of the subject."

The United States Government made no response to this request. On the contrary, it permitted it to be known that nothing of the character or details of its program would be revealed until they were presented to the Con-

ference. Yesterday, Baron Tomosaburo Kato, head of the Japanese delegation, and, as Minister of Marine, the ranking member of the Japanese Cabinet, pending the selection of a successor to Premier Hara, without waiting to learn what is the American program or that of any other power, laid his cards on the table, frankly avowed the stand of the Japanese Government in regard to naval construction, and promised to meet on equal terms the other first-class powers who were willing to abandon their building programs.

First Move Awaited

Baron Kato indicated that the Japanese expected the first proposals to be made by the United States, and that they will be ready with counter proposals if those presented by the American delegation are not acceptable. The fact that it has apparently been so difficult to persuade other nations, especially the United States, to accept the word of Japan regarding her willingness to go along with other powers in limiting armaments, has evidently had a part in causing Baron Kato at this critical moment to issue a declaration which will give notice to the other powers, and at the same time bind the Japanese to do what they have heretofore intimated they were willing to do.

"Japan has never thought, and does not think today, of building a navy equal to that of Great Britain or the United States," declared Baron Kato. Japan is ready, he asserted, to stop her "eight-eight" building program, which was to have been completed by 1928, on condition that other powers agree to a similar cessation in their building programs.

Asked why Japan desired to possess such great naval strength, Baron Kato replied:

"The plans which have been adopted by Japan are very much inferior to the programs adopted by the United States and Great Britain. I myself do not consider that the navy of Japan is a great navy. Every nation that feels the necessity of self-defense must have forces that can defend. The degree of force to be maintained by each nation depends upon a great many factors. Among them are conditions, internal and otherwise, and relations with other nations. For instance, Japan's position in the Orient is that of an insular power, like Great Britain in the Occident. Therefore, should there exist a nation which intends to make an attack upon Japan, our naval force alone should be able to defend the country. You know, moreover, that Japan is not a self-sufficient land. That circumstance of itself ought to make clear the importance of the navy."

Will Cooperate with Powers

In reply to the question how far Japan was willing to go in checking naval construction, Baron Kato replied:

"From the moment that we heard anything of the Washington Conference, the Japanese Government has, from time to time, issued a uniform statement concerning Japan's attitude on this subject. In spite of caesural statements to the contrary made by authorized spokesmen for Japan, statements persist—and in America to this very day—that Japan would insist upon maintaining and carrying out her 'eight-eight' program (eight battleships and eight battle cruisers to be ready in 1928). In March of this year I communicated to the American press at Tokyo, in my official capacity as Naval Minister, the assurance that Japan would insist upon nothing of the sort. It ought to be clear by this time, I should think, that Japan, far from standing irrevocably on the 'eight-eight' program, is ready to cut down the program she has initiated if an agreement with other powers can be attained."

Baron Kato was asked if Japan would take the initiative in cutting down the building of naval vessels. To this he answered: "At the approaching Conference there will be doubtless many proposals. We expect that the United States will take the lead in making them. If these proposals project a cutting down of programs, we are ready to do so.

"I want to make it very clear that this is the attitude of Japan. In addition, I want to say that limitation of armaments cannot, of course, be undertaken by the Japanese alone. It must be done in conjunction with other first-class powers."

Baro Kato said that it would be easier to discuss the basis of limitation when the nature of the proposals to the Conference are known, especially that of America. It is probably intended that there shall be counter proposals.

Senate Asks Publicity

Delegates Called Upon to Bring About Open Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—American delegates will enter the Conference on Limitation of Armaments instructed by the United States Senate to use their influence to bring about full publicity.

Without the formality of a roll call, the Senate yesterday adopted a resolution of publicity offered by Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, calling for open sessions.

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In connection with the forthcoming Conference. Its vital clause, bearing on the question of censorship upon the part of the Conference, was caused to be stricken out by Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, one of the American delegates appointed by President Harding.

Record Will Be Kept

As the resolution finally was adopted it requests the American delegates to use their influence to have the Conference "admit representatives of the press to the meetings of the full Conference, where the questions for which the Conference was called are to be considered," and also to have the Conference "maintain and preserve a record containing the proceedings." Senator Harrison accepted the compromise by Senator Lodge which would strike out the offending clause requesting the United States representatives to use their influence "against any form of censorship upon the part of the Conference that will prevent the public from being informed of the proceedings of the Conference, where the questions considered in Conference."

Senator Harrison, in calling up the resolution which he had previously offered on September 27, argued that it would in no way embarrass the Conference. He declared that "subtle diplomacy is at work here now and will continue at work" throughout the Conference. Continuing, he said, "I cannot imagine how a senator who is to be one of the representatives of this government should not desire at this time a free and frank expression of the Senate to back him up on this proposition. I hope that Senator Lodge will not try to place me in the attitude of trying to embarrass the Conference by this resolution."

Secrecy Spells Failure

"It is known and stated every day throughout the world that the failure of the Versailles conference was because of the secrecy that enshrouded the consideration of its work. Senators have talked about 'open covenants openly arrived at.' If we believe in that doctrine we certainly ought not to oppose this resolution. If the Senate is really for publicity he really ought to covet and desire a free expression of the Senate to back him up in his efforts to obtain it."

Senator Lodge contended that the question was not one of publicity but of procedure and reminded the Senate that the delegates come to the Conference table as the guests of this nation, with precisely the same rights that we have as to the procedure to be followed.

"For the Senate or the House to anticipate their sessions and undertake to dictate or to suggest to these other nations how they shall carry on their business, seems to me not a seemly thing for us to do at this moment. I do not like to use unpleasant words but it does not seem to me very good manners to meet them in that way. Each one of them has the same right that we have as to establishing procedure."

Senator Lodge went on to say that if the French Chamber of Deputies had passed a similar resolution America would have been "tempted to resist it."

No Intention to Embarrass

"Why should we anticipate that the other nations are going to try to shroud the Conference in mystery?" Senator Lodge demanded. "They are coming into our house and we ought to receive them with at least the politeness which that situation requires."

Mr. Lodge emphasized that he himself had no personal objections to receiving instructions by the Senate. Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, disagreed with Mr. Lodge's declaration that the passage of the resolution would be bad manners.

"I cannot agree with that," he said. "We do not attempt by this resolution to express what I should desire to express, the wish for publicity. But I cannot concede for one moment that when the Senate respectfully requests the representatives of the government to use their influence in a particular direction the Senate insults the representatives of nations to this Conference."

"When did the time arrive when representatives of the United States Government could not be requested by the United States Senate to ask in a particular fashion?" demanded Senator Johnson. "When did the time come when any man selected to act for the people of the United States could not be respectfully petitioned by the people of the United States?"

"The American delegates will have an arm in this Conference that will be invulnerable in the days to come," said Mr. Johnson. "That armor is publicity. We have had our lesson in the last few years; we know what has transpired in the meetings of the nations that were held abroad."

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FRANCE DISTURBED AS TO REPARATIONS

Germany, It Is Thought, Will Not Be Able to Pay Next Installment of 500,000,000 Marks, Due to Allies in January

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Reparations Commission, on a visit to Berlin to ascertain the financial position of Germany in view of the payment of 500,000,000 marks due in January, will put herself in touch not only with the official world but with the bankers and industrialists. The impending bankruptcy of Germany is recognized as a definite probability in most French journals.

The reporter of the special budget, which is recoverable upon Germany, makes a grave comment upon this crisis. He does not disguise the fact that the fall of the mark and the impossibility of purchasing foreign securities will have serious repercussions. But although the mark may drop to the level of the Austrian krone, Germany will reserve her industrial potentialities. The Allies thus have important pledges if they know how to use them.

The economist Charles Gide, believes the only solution is for England and America to accept Germany's reparations bonds in repayment of the French debt, thus canceling a portion of the German debt to France. Another economist, Gaston Jeze, asserts that the renunciation of the Allies may help to save Germany from bankruptcy and social upheavals.

But France can never consent to a further abandonment of her claims or regard German bankruptcy as settling the reparations question. This imminent collapse may provoke the most energetic military measures.

Many papers consider that Germany has deliberately sought bankruptcy as a way of escape, but more serious critics point out that no statesmen would be so foolish as to invite financial anarchy, which may be followed by social anarchy. The outlook is worse than ever, and it is felt that the Washington Conference cannot refuse to consider the situation.

French Proposal Stirs Berlin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The arrival of the Allied Reparations Commission today in Berlin, from Paris, has given rise to much speculation. The suggested control of Germany's finances, contained in the speech delivered yesterday by the reporter, Mr. De Lasteyrie, before the French Finance Commission, provoked a storm of protest here.

Hugo Stinnes' press mouthpiece, the "Allgemeine Zeitung," says that France completely overlooks the real cause of Germany's financial difficulties, namely the impossible reparations demands. The independent Socialist newspapers take the proposal very seriously and urge the German Government and the banks to try to put the country's finances in order before the Allies intervene in the matter. The disastrous impression caused by the facts revealed in the Reichstag taxation debate persists. Generally it is felt here that the increased taxes and rising prices will shortly create a grave internal situation.

ULSTER DELEGATES LEAVE FOR LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office BELFAST, Ireland (Tuesday)—The members of the Northern Cabinet and T. Moles, chairman of the committees, left for London tonight, and will meet Sir James Craig in London at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A fully attended meeting of the Cabinet was held this evening. It is understood that the principal business related to the Irish situation and the manner in which it will be dealt with in the speech from the throne with which, under the present arrangements, Parliament will be prorogued on Thursday.

The following communiqué was issued by Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, here tonight: "The Ulster Prime Minister has spent another strenuous day in consultation with various influential leaders, and in preparing for the meeting of the Ulster Cabinet. Although he knows that the

line he has adopted will meet with the unanimous approval of the loyalists of Ulster, the situation is so grave that he feels that the responsibility should be shared by the whole Cabinet."

GERMAN DEBATE ON BUDGET SPEECH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The eagerly anticipated debate on the recent budget of Dr. Hermes, the Finance Minister, began this afternoon in the Reichstag. Gloomy speeches were delivered by all the speakers, from those of the Extreme Right to those of the Extreme Left. The debate was influenced by the news that on the Berlin Bourse the dollar had reached the record figure of over 300 marks in value, a fact which induced the deputies to demand what the government proposed to do to avert Germany's complete financial catastrophe.

"This exchange question is a matter of life and death to Germany," cried the Socialist deputy, Mr. Braun, "for unless it is regulated Germany will be unable to pay, and Mr. Briand has told us that the alternative before us is to pay or to submit to French power." The deputy mentioned that the rise in the value of the dollar rendered it probable that German manufacturers would be unable to buy raw materials abroad and that millions of workers would be without bread.

Mr. Herold, a deputy of the Center Party, who followed, appealed to the Reichstag to have patience with the new Finance Minister. The speaker added that one of the chief dangers of excessive taxation was that the people spent their money on luxuries and not saving was attempted.

Responding for the government, Dr. Robert Schmidt, Minister of Public Economy, sharply criticized the French Government for compelling Germany to import French luxury articles, such as wine, expensive toilet soaps and powders. He announced, although a little vaguely, drastic taxation proposals affecting speculators and stock exchange winnings.

FRANCE DEMANDS SOVIET GUARANTEES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The response of Aristide Briand to the Bolsheviks, transmitted to the Quai d'Orsay to be forwarded to Moscow, is in conformity with the recent French policy. It is impossible for France to forget that the Bolsheviks have violated formal engagements and a simple promise of recognition of Russian debts is totally inadequate. Before any serious conversations can take place guarantees are required. These guarantees must be of a political as well as an economic character.

Nevertheless, the feeling is that France will not oppose an examination of the Russian problem at the Washington Conference, where it is believed the Bolsheviks will be represented, though unofficially. There has been a gradual evolution of French opinion since the day at the end of 1919 when Mr. Clemenceau declared that there would never be any dealings with the Bolsheviks. Provided real guarantees are given, the question will be discussed.

NEW AIRLINE SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office SAN FRANCISCO, California—The Pacific Airline Company, of which Thomas J. B. Salter is president, announces that it has concluded the purchase of six Fokker F-3 monoplanes at a cost of \$96,000, to be operated as mail and express carriers between San Francisco and Salt Lake City. The company has opened offices in the Merchants Exchange Building. No passengers will be carried.

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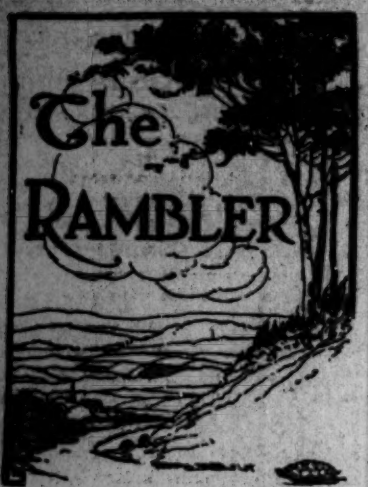
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Wind on the Water

Man is undoubtedly a very interesting subject, especially to himself, and at times comes near to attaining those perfections which that eminent philanthropist, Jonathan Swift, so cheerfully accorded him. Perhaps Swift was a little prodigal in his generosity of view, but then Swift lived in Ireland and that always develops a rich store of altruism and a broadness of tolerance denied the colder lands of England and New England. I do not remember any passage in Swift where he describes man as interesting, but there is no doubt that he took a good deal of interest in describing men and he did it very well, though his works are too sober to be taken as models for optimistic textbooks. But sometimes one becomes conscious that in his immediate neighborhood there are a great many men, including himself, and that although they are one and all possessors of every virtue and professors of every art, they lack some quality of quietness, of that impersonal quietness that is silent and regards not and is eloquent in comfort.

When one has come thus far, he runs certain risks; he may become that fatuous object, a misanthrope, or he may decide to be a pantheist, or he may become a worshiper of woods and fields and sailing clouds. The average man, however, does not have these spells of hating that mark him that is called misanthrope; he does not dislike his fellow men, but simply wishes to be denied the sight of their faces for a little and, having refreshed himself, returns to their contemplation and their neighborhood with a hopeful fortitude. He knows well enough that stocks and stones are spectacles, not actors, and furthermore, has no intention whatever of admitting that his face is one to tire or to repel. Oh, no, that were a quite too exorbitant heroism. But there comes in many of us a yearning for what is large and wide and that has no artificial noises or sophisticated diet and that is more or less continuous. Of things terrestrial there is none except inanimate nature that can give him all these. About animals, there is too much that is tragic and too little that is intelligent; we love them, but they pass. These great creatures of the forest that roam and crash their way, are praised and then are shot. The most sagacious dog that ever was, is not worth the little finger of a Hottentot; it is not the dog's fault, but the fault lies with those who have made him a toy and dressed him up in attributes that would bewilder his honest, well-descended wit could they understand what was doing. I have always hoped that dogs had no sense of humor, else were their personal memoirs most painful to read.

We must go to the ocean and its estuaries, the lace the green and sedge shores or to the mountains with their heights lifting their chins above the fumes and reek of places inhabited by men. If we would have a little of the large and majestic tranquillity of which I speak, water can be duller than the proverbial ditch, because sometimes you can leap the ditch and pluck flowers on the other side, but again, water when the wind and it play together, can be good company. The little ripples that curl the surface of a harbor under the afternoon breeze are always company. True, the wind goes quickly, as the pantheist says, and the water ever swirls to lands unknown, but their conjunction of a second is beautiful. What hand yields the gentle, mighty brush that ruffles the pile of ocean's velvet? Where go these wavelets, that say so much and never speak? None can tell, but if they do not love you, they do not hate you; they care nothing about you and let you alone and are impersonal and well bred. They have no enthusiasm, but they have no despair. The strong, salt air that blows upon you, is itself; it has not been doctored with petroleum and scent and grease and complicated oil. There is of it an endless simplicity, its space is in billions of cubic dimensions, it touches your face like the brown hand of a sailor on a baby's head and you widen your thoughts. Look to either side the causeway that links the islands and there is water and beyond there is the rolling sea, the highroad of the world and the friend of its citizens. Industrialism can never give you this, it is too self-conscious. You can always think of injustice and a vast factory, but the sea and injustice do not connect themselves in your thoughts.

There is among all of us an understood division of the active and the contemplative; I grant that men are not intended to go mooning about earth's globe and doing nothing else, but save us from that action which has not been mothered by contemplation! The man that contemplates and does nothing else is not more useful than any other self indulgent person, but I am talking now of stated holidays and refreshment, where one finds peace and quiet. Between a large, overpowering, brutal mass of machinery devised really to satisfy material appetites and the water that gurgles against a wharf and speaks to you in friendly confidence, I choose

the water and when it gets out a bit and the wind blows on it and ruffles it and it pretends to make waves and miniature billows and the two smile and glide away from you, you have seen and smelt something better than wheel-grease. It is evanescent, none denies it, but are you really going to argue for an eternal boiler? The labor troubles that festered the world today will diminish when the so-called laboring man discovers that one lump of matter is just about as important as any other lump of matter and his next step will come when he has discovered that thinking is a vital art. But I am not going to arouse the sensibilities of "the toiler," even if I do work a good many more hours a day than he. To both the gurgeon of a sweet disregard for others' opinions. It is not a poet's rhapsody or the calculated acquiescence of the theologian which says with truth that a man looks up at the stars and the great clouds and feels within his breast a private and hushed tranquillity; it is not mere rhetoric which tells him when his sight reposes on the whole some and extended largeness of the seas and their exploring inlets, that here is the grateful space beyond mere manufacture, here is a gentleness that knows no grabbing and is beyond competition. He is taking that rest which breeds activity, he is not "communing with nature," but like a child he is stretching out his arms to that which is behind and above nature, and he is breathing with more than his lungs. There is such a thing as grandeur and it is the medicine and balm of hearts tired with the iterated clamor of what is commonplace. Grandeur is not the swollen bigness that is so often mistaken for it. Of this last, Daniel Webster had much more than Abraham Lincoln, yet who was the grander? With Lincoln, so with what is called nature, it is not the sense, but the knowledge that one has of spaciousness and freedom from the personal which makes him reverent and turn to the other. Men have a wayward aptitude for savagery and the great spaces of the sea and sky and mountains cannot be their gospel, but must be their occasional comfort and relief; if the wind on the water cannot make us think and make us something decenter and more thankful, one must go back to the clanking and the fumes and the boiler scheme of living. But that only as a necessity, because some day or other we must behold and understand the magnificence that tapestries the mountains and shines and moves in the seas, that sails above us in the splendid night and spreads itself before us in the day. It is gentle and it is wholesome, in its great music there are a thousand little melodies that come softly to us, a thousand little sights that rejoice and make us to perceive simplicity. We can spend money to see a dancer jumping about, or to hear a singer pumping air through his vocal chords, or to live in a mass of stone and steel and concrete, or to own a share of some square miles of machinery, but when the singer and the dancer have ceased to perform and the iron and steel are rusty, the wind will make ripples on the water and blow its magnanimity into our hearts. J. H. S.

THE REDWING

From its close resemblance to the song-thrush the redwing might readily be mistaken for that songster of the woods and gardens; it may, however, be easily distinguished from the song-thrush by the conspicuous whitish streak over the eye and the rich rust-red coloring of its flanks and under wing-coverts. It is also the smallest of the British thrushes. The redwing is a regular winter visitor to English shores, arriving on the eastern coasts, from its northern breeding grounds, during the latter half of October. It gradually spreads westward over the British Isles wherever suitable localities occur.

Like many other birds the redwing migrates at night. On still, dark nights its short, shrill call-note may be heard while the little traveler is rapidly passing overhead. Its favorite haunts are pasture lands and sheltered wooded valleys. Although a northern species, nesting as far north as the arctic circle, the redwing is one of the first of winter birds to feel the effects of the severe cold of continued frost and snow. They then leave their feeding grounds in the open grass fields and resort to dense hedgerows and shrubberies to feed upon the wild berries, chiefly those of hawthorn, roan and wild service tree, but with a scanty living they soon enter gardens and other sheltered spots. Should the rigor of winter continue, many leave English shores for more southern regions, reaching as far as northern Africa.

Like many other birds who migrate at night, the redwing is a frequent visitor to lighthouses along the east coasts of both England and Scotland, attracted to the brilliant light of the lantern which on dark nights is sometimes surrounded by a multitude of various kinds of birds. The flight of the redwing is very rapid. They assemble in large flocks to roost in dense shrubberies and woods soon after sunset. At first the whole flock perch on the top of the taller trees, all facing in the same direction. After perching a short time they dart down to the denser undergrowth where they pass the night.

The sweet, mellow song of the redwing has seldom been heard in England. In its northern summer haunts it is one of the most familiar of song birds and from the sweetness of its music it acquired the appropriate name of the Swedish nightingale. I once had the pleasure of listening to the sweet song of this bird late one winter afternoon; it consisted of a mellow warbling varied by clear, high-pitched notes. Many of the notes resembled those of the song-thrush and others were very similar to the liquid warblings of the blackcap.

HOW TOTEM POLES ARE COPYRIGHTED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Totemism was, and still is, a system of tribal division among many primitive races of men, its origin dating back to the people of prehistoric times. Natural objects, usually an animal, bird, fish, or reptile, were taken as a totem both for clans and individuals. The representation of individual totems in many regions of the earth was often painted upon the body, or painted



Symbols of wealth, power and position

or otherwise worked upon such possessions as blankets, utensils and shields. It is among the Indians of British Columbia and Alaska that the representation of totems takes the most peculiar form. Among the Indians here the totems are carved upon immense cedar poles.

William Beynon of the Canadian Government's Ethnological Survey recently made an extensive trip through the little known regions of the north. Mr. Beynon has devoted 10 years to research work among the Tsimshyan, Haida and Tlinkit Indians. Among the results of the exhibition is the knowledge that the Indians had in force a law of copyright long before the white man came.

To be the owner of a totem pole is the highest peak of social standing in the social organization of the Indians of the northern coastal regions of British Columbia. It is a symbol of wealth, power, position, commanding the respect of all the members of the same tribe, and also members of other tribes. It is never worshipped in any sense, but displays to the native world the individual crests and also to what clan of the four existing ones the owner of the pole belongs.

In the erection of the totem pole a great amount of wealth is lavished, as the more wealth spent upon the pole, the more prestige the owner will command among the people, this partly influenced by the fact that a number of the tribesmen obtain employment. First to be hired is the artist, a man of standing in the community, and whose prices are, of course, high. To the artist the man contemplating possessing a pole describes his wants, then relates the traditions of his family and that is to be carved. This done, the artist goes to work, spending sometimes months on the executing of intricate designs. His work is further complicated in that he must not in any way duplicate anything carved upon any pole existing in the region. This was very rigidly enforced—marking the first copyright law existing on the North American Continent.

The artist's work done, the song composer is summoned. To him the head of the house explains the traditions of each figure carved on the pole. The composer, having learned the general history, goes off by himself and becomes absorbed in creating suitable songs which cover everything relating to the pole. These become the property of the owner of the pole, and the composer has no longer any claim to them; the Indians had no royalty system, but bought their works of art outright. When the songs are composed the composer comes to the owner of the pole, who then summons the singers belonging to his house, averaging from 10 to 100 in number, according to the rank of the man. These singers at once go into rehearsal under the composer's direction until they are thoroughly trained in the words and music.

When all is in readiness to erect the pole, messengers are sent out to invite all the members of all the nearby villages to witness the raising and also to take part in the following festivities. When all are gathered, the owner gives the honor of erecting to some tribe he wishes to honor particularly. Following the raising, the owner steps forth and gives the pole

its name, and in sonorous voice relates all the history and tradition attaching to it, naming as he goes along each crest or figure carved on it, and declaring his sole right to the arrangement as so placed upon the pole—this being the first declaration of copyright, and serving the same purpose as the white man's registration at the seat of government of his respective country. The owner also confers the ownership of crests and figures to be used by the maternal members of his house.

After the speech the owner takes all the assembly into his house,

TWO RUSSIAN MEMOIRS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Many Russian politicians and men of letters, now in exile, are writing reminiscences of the last turbulent years. A whole series of memoirs has already appeared, productions of unequal value, but all the same affording interesting glimpses into the making of modern Russian history. The publishing house "Slovo" in Berlin has started a special "Archive of the Russian Revolution," with the object of recording memoirs, diaries, documents, official reports, correspondence, authentic descriptions of momentous events, etc. The first volume of that important publication includes two outstanding testimonials by Vladimir Nabokov and General Krasnov.

Mr. Nabokov, one of the leaders of the Cadet Party, played a conspicuous role with the provisional government, which took over the power after the overthrow of the Tsarist regime. He acted as secretary to the Cabinet of Ministers under the premiership of Prince Lvov. His reminiscences, written in April, 1918, that is, a year after the outbreak of the revolution, are devoted to the activities of this government. Telling portraits of the members of the Cabinet, of P. Milukov, Goutchkov, Kerensky, Nekrasov, Shingarev and others are to be found there, and thus is given the opportunity of comparing the author's observations with the exposition of Milukov of the same subject in the first volume of his "History of the Russian Revolution," which appeared last spring. Mr. Nabokov holds, however, a more pessimistic view. His impression gained in the first weeks of the new regime was that it would be absolutely impossible for the government to carry on the war to a victorious end, at the same time keeping control over the country in revolution, and safely leading it to the Constituent Assembly.

Nabokov belonged to a very small group of politicians who have, so to speak, weathered it through. He had seen at the very beginning of the revolution that the Russian Army ceased to be a factor to be counted with in the further course of events. Milukov, however, "did not," as he indignantly says, "understand, did not wish to understand and could not become reconciled with the fact of the war growing unpopular with the people." "The aims of the war," Nabokov continues, "were incomprehensible to the masses, which had become tired of fighting. The enthusiastic response which the revolution found in the hearts of the people was due to the hopes of a near end to hostilities."

The memoirs of Nabokov abound in considerations of that kind which make one think over and over again of the wavering policy of the provisional government, a policy which proved disastrous owing to the conflicting forces—the bourgeois elements and the councils of workers, peasants and soldiers, which were fighting one another. His survey is not only interesting reading, but also an instructive contribution to the understanding of the early stages of the Russian revolution.

Gen. P. Krasnov has served in the Cossack Army. He has proved a gallant soldier during the war. He commanded a Cossack division at the outbreak of the Revolution. He starts his story by telling of the trials of the commanders and officers owing to the daily growing disaffection of the army. General Kornilov made some efforts to strengthen the discipline but he very soon came to grips with Kerensky. It was his plan to overthrow the Kerensky Cabinet by taking Petrograd. General Krasnov was entrusted with the ungrateful task which was doomed to failure. He was placed at the head of the Third Cavalry Corps composed of troops which favored Kerensky. General Krasnov's narration is a thrilling story of this "campaign." However, the same troops later on deserted Kerensky when he called upon them to protect him and the provisional government against the Bolsheviks, which affair also is depicted by the author in a very vivid manner. According to Krasnov, Kerensky played a rather tragic-comical rôle. The forces, which were to march upon Petrograd under the command of Krasnov—this time it was to overthrow the Bolsheviks—were ridiculously small. One day when Krasnov came to see the dictator in his coach Kerensky addressed him in his theatrical way as follows:

"General, I appoint you to be commander of the army which is to march upon the capital. I congratulate you, General." Krasnov could not help laughing at this farcical scene. Commander of an army of 700 men! It was, however, laughter mixed with tears, for it was the end. The Communist Party was establishing its rule. The evidence of an eyewitness like Krasnov will remain a valuable source to the study of a historical moment, the far-reaching effects of which are still being deeply felt.

Census History
It is a very interesting fact in the history of census taking that although a census system was used in Babylonia before 3800 B. C., there is a long gap, when none was taken, from the fall of the Roman Empire until the eighteenth century. The Registrar-General for Great Britain states that the reason for this interval is that the belief was held in the Middle Ages that the anger of heaven would be incurred, which the Bible mentions as falling upon the nation when King David numbered the people of Judah and Israel.

The census was perfected in Babylonia about 2500 B. C., each district making its own returns before the consolidation of the Empire and the centralization of administration about 2300 B. C. The British Museum has a number of tablets of this period, which show the administration of the temple property, with agriculture, stock-raising and produce from farm and garden. A book compiled by Con-

uelius in 550 B. C. dealt with the enumeration of the Chinese. Fifteen years later a census of the Children of Captivity gives the number at 42,360, with 7337 servants and 245 singing men and women.

With the Greeks and the Romans it was a regular institution. When a bill for a registration of the people was introduced into the British House of Commons in 1753 it received strong support, and yet some opposition. One member stated that he did not believe "there was any set of men or indeed any individual of the human species so presumptuous or abandoned as to make the proposal. I hold it to be subversive of the last remains of human liberty." The bill was defeated in the House of Lords. It was not revived until 1800, and the census taken under this act in 1801 was the first of a long series recently concluded by the census of 1921.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Overworked Teachers

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I very much enjoyed the article, "Awakening Public Interest from a Teacher's Standpoint," and appreciate the good it may do. In several papers and magazines during the past year I have seen similar articles but they all showed the same weakness which, to my mind, this one shows. After five years of office and social service work, I went back into the schoolroom in September, 1920, intending to remain in the profession. It has been impossible for me to complete the work for my degree, but I have had more work than the average normal graduate. Hence I am one of that great army of small town and village teachers.

The following experiences indicate a problem fully as serious to the conscientious teacher as the small-salary problem. The school board hired me to teach Latin and mathematics, which I was prepared to teach. The first day I was told to teach the class in science. I refused on the ground that I was not prepared, that the board knew it when they hired me, and that they had no right to force me to risk my reputation as a teacher by demanding that I do work I was not prepared to do. Many teachers each session suffer this injustice.

I was told I would teach 15 or 20 pupils only and have only four classes a day, with the minimum of administrative work. There were 40 pupils, and from the first day I had to take charge of the room, planning the opening exercises, supervising the study periods, and handling minor cases of discipline. In January the geography class of 40 pupils was handed over to me, making 80 in all.

I was on duty from 8:30 until 4:30. Alternate weeks I was in charge of the boys' playground during the noon hour. At night there were papers to correct, lessons to prepare, reports to make, and examinations to write and correct.

Obviously there was no time to read and no social life. Under these conditions the teacher is forced into a life of unbearable loneliness. If she cannot read she cannot advance in her profession or have a part in the community life. It is distinctly unfair to so valuable a servant to sap her mental and spiritual vitality in such manner. I was paid enough to exist, but these other problems were of such importance that I could not remain in the service of the nation as a public school-teacher.

This is the angle of the problem which I never find presented to the public who are responsible. Were my experience unusual it would not be worth while for me to write, nor for you to read. It is the experience of thousands of teachers in every section of the country.

(Signed) HELEN SPARKS.
New Orleans, October 24, 1921.

ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In the reign of Henry VIII there were 800 acres of common land about St. Martin's; can one then wonder at its name? But the church was small and old, and London grew year by year, and a new church was obviously needed, and at the beginning of the eighteenth century its erection could be delayed no longer. Colin Campbell of the "Vitruvius Britannicus," John James of Greenwich, Sir John Vanbrugh—all were architects of established reputation; but it was to James Gibbs, a rising man, that the churchwardens appealed for a design. He gave them two, the drawings for which are now at Oxford; one was for a circular church—St. Stephen's, Walbrook, was still, he remembered, something of a nine-days' wonder; but it was too costly, and the second design, as we see it today, was chosen. The splendid steeple, the stately portico—how well we know them, and how hard it is to realize Trafalgar Square without them! The superb stone helps, of course, with its contrasts of black and white, but the best material will be lost without a building worthy of its site, and critics of St. Martin's are few and far between.

Some relics of the old church still exist, notably the font and the registers, which contain the record of the christening of Charles II and many interesting things besides; but the real glory of St. Martin's is its architecture, and its architect is fitly commemorated by Rysbrack's bust. Gibbs indeed was one of the sculptor's earliest works in England. The two, here and elsewhere, worked much together, though Gibbs was not above driving a hard bargain with the sculptor; but their names are associated not at St. Martin's only but at Oxford, where Gibbs' masterpiece, the Radcliffe Library, enshrines Rysbrack's noble statue of its founder, Dr. Radcliffe.

The great names associated with St. Martin's are legion. George Heriot, the wise and generous banker, who appears in Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel"; John Hampden; William Dobson, the painter, some of whose masterpieces hang in the National Portrait Gallery hard by; the great Bacon himself; Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey; the two artist Nicholases, Stone and Hilliard, Mme. Eleanor Gwynn of kindly memory; these belonged to the earlier church; but Farquhar the brave and generous dramatist; Colley Cibber, actor and dramatist; Roublac the sculptor, who spent 40 years under the shadow of the present church and whose masterly portrait bust of Cibber is hard by in the same gallery; Thomas Chippendale and Thomas Moore—these are only some of the goodly company which make the church a minor Westminster for those with ears to hear and hearts to understand.

St. Martin's is the parish church of Buckingham Palace; it is also the St. Martin's of the nursery rhyme; and a child will gaze with delight at the noble building, taking in unconsciously a lasting impression of dignity and beauty, while it chants "I owe you five farthings" to the harmonious chimes.

The glorious organ, the stately proportions, the host of famous names, make a visit to St. Martin's-in-the-Fields a thing not to forget; and still more happy, it is difficult to visit many of the sights of London without seeing its exterior at least. Whether it takes a rosy glow in the sunset light of autumn, or a new magic under the moonlight, which seems kinder to it than to any London building save St. Paul's, or casts the shadows of its columns on the shining mirror of the wet, dark street, always and for ever it is beautiful. The bicentenary of its erection should send a glow to the heart of every man and woman who cares for history and beauty, or the compelling power of compassion which shines from the first church in London to keep open all night long for the shelter and the comfort of the homeless and forlorn.

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TAMMANY TICKET DEFEATS COALITION

Mayor Hylan Is Again Victor in
New York City With Large
Plurality—Republicans Win
in Philadelphia Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Mayor John F. Hylan was swept into a second term yesterday by a Democratic plurality estimated at midnight as at least 350,000. At that time 1760 districts out of 2711 gave Hylan 470,452 and Henry H. Curran, coalition, 213,845.

Apparently the entire Tammany ticket won against the coalition and the Socialists. With women voting for the first time in a city election here, about 95 per cent of the total registered vote was cast, approaching the record vote cast in the last Presidential election. Mayor Hylan's plurality over the coalition incumbent four years ago was about 150,000. He carried all five boroughs and in many cases exceeded the big vote for former Gov. Alfred E. Smith at the last state election.

Early returns indicated that Jacob Panken, Socialist majority candidate, was not equaling the 144,696 polled by Morris Hillquit, Socialist in 1917. In 620 districts he had 12,498. The Farmer-Labor, Prohibition, Social Labor and Single Tax vote was scattering.

Despite Democratic successes in municipal elections, the safe Republican majority in the Legislature was maintained, though reduced about 20. Republicans win Philadelphia.

Municipal election returns in various states showed Republicans and Democrats running close. Democrats had apparently carried 12 cities. Republicans 11, Coalitionists 1, Independents 1 and the Wets 1. Republicans carried Philadelphia and Indianapolis. Buffalo, New York, elected an anti-prohibition mayor by 2568. Prohibition was also an issue in New Jersey, but the polls there did not close until 11 o'clock. Cleveland apparently elected a "liberal" mayor and adopted a commission form of government.

The Civil Service soldiers' preference amendment in New York State failed in the balance but Buffalo apparently approved it by 13,530. Ohio apparently approved the soldiers' bonus.

Indications pointed to Democratic victories in 12 up-state New York municipal elections and Republican in 14. Townsend Scudder, Democrat, ran far up in the degrees of Masonry, was polling a big vote for associate judge of the state Court of Appeals. The Democrats claimed to have carried Albany against the Barnes organization, but the Republicans refused to concede it.

Mayor Hylan is the first incumbent of a four-year term to be returned for another. His sweeping victory was won in the face of the coalition's best efforts to defeat Tammany. "Good government," "anti-Tammany," "anti-Hylanism" and "anti-Hearstism" were the coalition slogans, but even with the support of all the newspapers save the Hearst and Socialist organs, the Curran campaign had not been conducted in a manner making the overcoming of the avalanche of Tammany votes possible.

Transit Fare Was Issue

Tammany's usual vote was strengthened by the protest against the Republican Legislature's imposition of a state transit commission to reorganize the transit system of the city. The Mayor made this and the 5-cent fare his chief issue, despite the Curran insistence upon home rule and the low fare. Democratic gains in some cities up-state are also attributed to protests against increased fares.

Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, issued a statement declaring the reelection of Mayor Hylan in face of the almost unanimous opposition of the newspapers showed that "the people do their own thinking." He asserted the women had voted for Tammany and declared that a great majority of the voters reposed their faith in Tammany.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of New York City League of Women Voters, gave out the following statement regarding Mayor Hylan's reelection:

"As women constitute the new element in politics, attention is naturally focused on them and they are unduly praised or blamed for all election results. In this municipal election, women constituted approximately 35 per cent of the registered vote and men 65 per cent. Therefore the fair way of judging women voters of New York City is to hold them accountable for 35 per cent of the total vote. No one who thinks would expect this to go in a solid unit for any candidate or party."

"While the results of the election are disappointing to those who thought a change of administration advisable, many citizens have made their protest through the ballot box against the men who resume office."

Election Interpreters Advised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—William H. Allen, nonpartisan investigator and organizer, issued the following statement yesterday:

"No matter who is elected, opposing editors, if they run true to form, will say that democracy has gone to the dogs, that the people of New York are not fit for self-government, that with their eyes wide open they have deliberately turned their backs upon the opportunity to get honest, representative government, etc."

"Please consider the probability that such an interpretation, no matter what it may be, will not only be a mischaracterization of New York's voting public but will very seriously

hurt New York City's reputation away from home and throughout the world. "Please consider another probability, namely that if your own readers are told that a majority or a plurality of their neighbors have voted against decency and independence and honesty, they will be discouraged in trying to get better and better government the next four years."

"If, on the other hand, New York's editors come out Wednesday with assurance that so far as people voted, they were voting for ideals and against evils, won't you stimulate a four-year effort here and elsewhere to keep up the fight for truly socially-minded, efficient, democratic government?"

For every constructive result from claiming that people want bad government or have no desire for good government, a dozen constructive results will flow from telling wherein the losing side made mistakes in aim or methods."

REVISED TAX BILL GOES TO HOUSE

Senate Passes Measure Reducing
Many Items—Action by
Conference to Be Prompt

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The tax revision bill now faces its third rewriting, this time by the House and Senate conferees. The measure finally was passed early yesterday by the Senate, 38 to 24, at the end of a continuous session lasting nearly 16 hours. It will be returned to the House when that body reconvenes today, and Republican leaders there plan to send it to conference tomorrow. It may reach the President for his approval late in the month.

At a rough estimate, Treasury experts say the bill in its present form would net approximately \$3,250,000,000, or \$200,000,000 less than the present law, and about the amount of revenue which Treasury officers have said the government must have. Eventually the bill, the experts assert, would reduce the nation's tax toll by about \$750,000,000 a year.

While they undoubtedly will make many changes in the measure, the conferees are not expected to materially alter the total of revenue. As the bill now stands there are just three major provisions on which the House and Senate differ. They are: Repeal of the excess profits tax and the transportation taxes on next January 1, and the retention of the present tax on corporation capital stock.

Other outstanding provisions of the bill are: A reduction in the maximum surtax rate from 65 per cent on all over \$100,000 to 50 per cent on all over \$200,000, as against the House reduction to 32 per cent on all over \$60,000.

Retention of the House provision granting increased normal exemptions of \$500 to heads of families having net incomes of \$5000 or less and \$200 on account of dependents.

Repeal of the \$2000 normal exemption to corporations except in the case of those having net incomes of \$25,000 or less.

An increase in the estate tax maximum rate from 25 per cent on all over \$100,000 to 50 per cent on all over \$100,000. Increased taxes on medicinal beer, wine and whisky.

A provision taxing gifts of property by any person at rates ranging from 1 per cent on the amount between \$20,000 and \$50,000, to 25 per cent on all over \$100,000.

Repeal of the excise taxes on chewing gum, sporting goods, musical instruments, electric fans, and many other articles, as well as the stamp taxes on proprietary medicines and toilet preparations. The levies on fountain drinks and ice cream also are out.

The big fight between the Senate and House is expected to develop over the income surtax rate, with the general belief at both ends of the Capitol that the conferees will reach a compromise at a figure around 40 per cent.

House Republican leaders believe they can scotch the movement among some Republicans from western states to have the House instruct its managers to accept the Senate maximum rate.

In the final drive in the Senate last night to pass the bill many amendments were offered, but few of them were accepted. The most important of those approved was that taxing gifts of property, which is designed to prevent evasion of the surtax by wealthy individuals by a distribution of their property among their relatives.

Under another amendment gains realized by taxpayers from the sale of corporation stock would be taxed the full amount, instead of on only 40 per cent, as it was claimed would be the case had the capital asset definition in the bill remained unchanged.

Republican in Louisville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Early returns indicate that the city of Louisville has selected Judge Huston Quin (R.), Mayor, and that the state has gone Democratic so far as the Legislature is concerned.

RULES FOR MOTOR TRUCKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Enforcement by the state police is proposed for a new set of rules and regulations regarding the use of motor trucks on the state highways which have been put into effect in Connecticut. Hereafter the legal limit of weight for trucks will be 25,000 pounds.

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CENSUS AID URGED IN LITERACY WORK

Massachusetts Commissioner of
Education Points to Need of
Small Appropriation to Permit
Adoption of Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Obtaining of the names and addresses of the illiterates in Massachusetts, in order that illiteracy in the State may be more effectively reached and reduced, depends largely upon the disposition of the Legislature to provide some \$5000 for culling the names from the United States census reports, says Dr. Payson Smith, state commissioner of education. This method of reaching the adult population who are unable to write in any language, it is understood, has been successfully carried out in Pennsylvania, New York and Arkansas. Congressman John Jacob Rogers of Lowell, Massachusetts, has recently written an open letter to Commissioner Smith urging a similar program for Massachusetts.

Commissioner Smith favors the plan and stands ready to further it when the Legislature provides the funds. According to Dr. Smith, once the names and addresses of the illiterates have been listed by the State, they will be placed in the hands of local school boards for the administration of necessary instruction. Mr. Rogers, in his letter to the commissioner, gives assurance of cooperation on the part of the federal officials connected with the census bureau.

Illiterates Number 146,607

The letter of Mr. Rogers is in part as follows:

"The advance sheets of the census bureau with respect to illiteracy have been issued recently. The census bureau, as you know, classifies as illiterate any person 10 years of age and over who is unable to write in any language—not necessarily English—regardless of ability to read. The census figures disclose the fact that there are 3,106,709 persons in Massachusetts 10 years of age and over. Of this number, 146,607 are classified as illiterate by the bureau."

"Thus approximately one person out of every 20 in Massachusetts, 10 years old or more, is unable to write in any language. Ten years ago the percentage of illiteracy was a trifle higher, but the number of illiterates has increased 5000 in the last decade."

"All but 11,000 of the 146,607 illiterates are foreign born, and all but 13,000 are foreign born persons over 21 years of age. That is to say, 133,000 foreign born persons over 21 are unable to write in any language."

Value of the Work

"The Pennsylvania director writes me as follows: 'There isn't any question about the value of the work because it definitely locates the illiteracy and the school has an opportunity of organizing to meet the situation. I certainly would advise such a transcription. The follow-up work of the State is done through the public school system because Americanization work has been made a part of the public school system of the State. The State has no special appropriation to give communities for the carrying through of this program. It is a part of the program of the public school system of the State. The names will be given to the city superintendents and county superintendents of schools, who in turn will distribute them to their respective Americanization bureaus (in the cities) and to borough superintendents throughout the counties.'

"It seems to me perfectly clear that the possession of such a list—which I suppose can be effectively secured in no other way—furnishes the best possible starting point for an intensive and efficient program for the reducing of illiteracy in our Commonwealth. By this means we can bring light—or at least offer light—individually and personally to the individual who cannot now see to write."

"I found the director of the census, Mr. Stewart, most anxious to be of assistance. Of course I shall be more than happy to do everything in my power to make any arrangements or to gain further information if desired. I shall greatly appreciate your telling me what your view of the whole matter is."

PROPERTY TAX IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The manufacturing and retail interests of British Columbia have sent a delegation, 100 strong, to interview John Oliver, the Premier, and appeal to him to do away with the personal property tax in this Province. They describe it as unfair, class legislation and calculated to destroy business. The campaign against it has arisen since the announcement of the government's intention to hand over to the municipalities the collection and benefit of the personal property tax.

Last year the tax yielded \$924,000. J. A. Cunningham, a prominent member of the Manufacturers Association

of the children recognize the wrapper. They know the deliciousness inside. And instinctively they take to Holsum Bread. It is properly baked at just the right temperature for just the right length of time. Get Holsum Bread, fresh every day, from your grocer.

HEYDT BAKERY SAINT LOUIS

AMERICAN BAKING CO.

Reservations should be made at an early date. Call Frank Schuber, Lynn 7400 (formerly of the Old English Room—Thorndike).

In the Province, told the Premier, in speaking for the delegation, that so far as the manufacturers were concerned, the tax was impossible and could not be paid. He said that shipbuilders and the metal trades were forced to carry large stocks, and if they pay a tax on these, they will not be able to compete with the east. He said that 1 cent added to the cost of stocks of sugar in refineries here would make it impossible for them to compete with the refineries of the east. Many manufacturers, he pointed out, were now piling up stocks to keep their plants in operation for the sake of their employees, and it would be unfair to put this tax into effect against their stocks. Manufacturers, he pointed out, were actually borrowing money to pay their Dominion, provincial and municipal taxes, as they cannot take the money out of their businesses. The time he described as critical. The Premier did not give the delegation much encouragement that anything would be done. The plea that the government should economize led him to say:

"You speak of economy. The people do not recognize it. If there is to be economy there must be public opinion behind it. Yes, economy is right and proper, but there is no use mincing matters and I must tell you frankly that if the Province and the municipalities are to meet their obligations there must be a decided increase in taxation."

SHIPOWNERS WANT A REVISION OF PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A committee representing American shipowners went to Washington yesterday to seek from the United States Shipping Board a readjustment of prices paid for Board ships in line with present market prices.

The committee, which will be heard today, is speaking for companies which bought 426 vessels for \$293,000,000, of which about \$65,000,000 has been paid. The committee will suggest that any refund decided upon in the readjustment plan be paid in additional tonnage rather than cash. Those who purchase vessels for cash are seeking revision on the same terms which may be granted to those who bought on the installment plan.

It is held that it has become impossible to operate at a profit those ships which were bought by private companies during the war at rates of from \$200 a ton upward, and it is contended that this is "proving destructive to the American shipowners who have made such purchases, the effect of which will seriously handicap the maintenance and further development of an American merchant marine and the American shipbuilding industry."

ANTI-BEER BILL VOTE NOVEMBER 18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Passage of the conference report on the anti-beer bill was assured in the Senate yesterday when the "irreconcilable" leaders of the liquor forces accepted a compromise unanimous consent agreement to vote on November 18.

When Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio, who is taking charge of the anti-beer bill, served notice that he would call it up for consideration immediately on passage of the tax revision measure, the small group of liquor leaders intimated that they would consent to a vote not later than November 21. Senator Willis sought to fix the date for the final vote on November 14, with the result that a compromise was reached. The Senate will meet at 11 o'clock on the morning of November 18, and will be prepared to vote on the conference report not later than noon.

CUBAN PRESIDENT OUTLINES HIS PLANS

HAVANA, Cuba—In a lengthy message read at the opening of the autumn session of Congress, President Zayas outlined his administration plans.

His four main objectives, the message said, were: To leave the Republic with no debts that are not consolidated; to restore special treasury funds not now available because of the suspension of the national bank; to help the laboring classes through inauguration of public works and the production of classes of protecting and aiding production and industry; and to keep government expenses within the federal income.

RAILWAY COMPANY FINED

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company was found guilty yesterday of refusing to permit 25 employees to absent themselves from work for two hours with pay to vote in the primaries last April. The company was fined \$100 in each of the 25 cases in county court here.

CANADIAN TARIFF ISSUE EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

ST. THOMAS, Ontario—With his campaign tour of western Ontario drawing to a close, Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, addressed a public meeting in this city and as before confined himself largely to the tariff issue. A new interpretation of the attitude of Mr. Meighen toward protection, however, was given when Senator Sir George Foster, who accompanied him, told the audience that the Prime Minister was not carrying the war into the enemy's camp on fiscal matters, but was rather fighting on the defensive to maintain and preserve Canada's national policy of protection under which the Dominion has carried on for 40 years, and which he declared is now endangered by the respective tariff planks of the Liberals and the Agrarians.

"The Prime Minister is simply holding

ing what Canada has declared for the past 40 years should be held," he said. "This question the Prime Minister has been talking to you about here was raised about in 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, and after a campaign as thorough as any ever put on in this country, by an overwhelming vote the 'revenue tariff' people were routed and the principle of protection was implanted in the fiscal history of this country. The implementation of 1878 has never been rooted out. They went to it again four or five years after, in 1882, and it was the same principle of protection against something that was not protection, and again the people of this country voted and by a large majority kept the principle of protection in its tariff relation."

"In 1896 the Liberal Party came into power, but the principle of protection remained in their tariffs for the 15 years they remained in office and was there when they left, and it is there today. Now the Liberals say they want the Laurier tariff. Then why did they call their convention and swelter three days at Ottawa if that was all they wanted? We had that before. Why did they call a convention in 1919 to make another? 'The letter killeth, but the spirit maketh alive.' The letter is the thing that is the noose around the necks of Mr. King's party today. It was the worst misfortune that ever befell that party when they tied themselves down to a platform wherein the schedules were laid out and bound themselves to that platform."

Concluding his plea in behalf of the government policy of protection, Sir George said:

"It is a mistake to suppose that tariff protection is primarily for the manufacturer. The groundwork of the protective principle is to stimulate production and stimulate it by giving a chance for the employment of labor on these immense natural resources of ours that we may keep our people and those who come to us, and by fair industrial employment to keep that most valuable of all our classes, the artisans and workmen."

ODDS And ENDS

that we used to throw away are now appetizing dishes our husbands want more of, because we use plenty of the appetizing savory

AI SAUCE

Reservations should be made at an early date. Call Frank Schuber, Lynn 7400 (formerly of the Old English Room—Thorndike).

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VACCINATION LAWS PROVE INEFFECTIVE

Comparison of State Statistics
by Public Health Service
Shown to Be Unjustifiable
and Deliberately Misleading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the United States Public Health Service has made misleading statements of vaccination statistics is charged by H. B. Anderson of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau. He says that in a recent article by John N. Force, special expert, and James P. Leake, surgeon of the Public Health Service, available facts that should have been taken into consideration were ignored, and unwarranted conclusions as to the effectiveness of vaccination laws in reducing smallpox were based on a grouping of states not in correspondence with the laws of those states.

In their report on smallpox in 20 states in the years 1915-1920, Drs. Force and Leake say that a study of statistics and procedure makes it evident that smallpox in the United States is dependent upon the popular vote, according to Mr. Anderson, who quotes from their conclusions:

"In general the people obey laws which they have made. If popular sentiment in a state is behind a strong, centralized, compulsory vaccination act, smallpox is negligible in that state. If local authorities are given discretionary powers in the matter of vaccination enforcement, the rate tends to rise, even in the most favored sections of the country, whereas, in the absence of compulsory features in the law, or where there is no law at all, smallpox reaches a high rate."

These conclusions, Mr. Anderson says, are based on comparison of the states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Vermont, with various groups of states in other parts of the country, the fallacy of which is apparent, since New York is the only one of these making vaccination a requirement for admission to the schools, and that only in cities of the first and second class, and in other parts of the state when smallpox has been declared an epidemic.

In Vermont, he adds, children can be excluded from school only during an epidemic of smallpox, while in New Jersey and Connecticut it is optional with the local authorities whether or not vaccination shall be made a requirement for admission to the schools. A comparison of figures in these three states and Virginia, where vaccination is not a legal requirement for school admission, with other eastern states having such laws, shows the ineffectiveness of school vaccination laws in offering any protection whatever against smallpox, using the figures of these very doctors, Mr. Anderson charges.

A number of other state groupings he characterizes as equally irrelevant, while the prevalence of smallpox in California is made to appear much greater than the statistics offered.

The report of Drs. Force and Leake, Mr. Anderson continues, especially concerns the alleged increase in smallpox and the vaccination of school children, but does not make allowance for the fact that the statistics of smallpox cases apply to infants and adults as well as school children, only a small part of the population being affected by a legal requirement for vaccination for school admission.

Moreover, he warns, the report does not caution readers against the unreliability of case reports of smallpox and ignores the mortality rate in the states concerned. Altogether, he says, the alarm which the Public Health Service is trying to arouse "over alleged smallpox in California, Oregon and Washington is unjustified, misleading and prejudicial."

FORD'S ROAD SEEKS FARE CUT

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor, Leased Wires

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Henry Ford's railroad, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, yesterday sought a reduction in passenger rates. An application with the Public Utilities Commission here asked that passenger charges be cut from 3.6 cents a mile to 3 cents. The new tariffs, affecting interstate and intrastate traffic, will become effective November 20. Members of the commission will not oppose the reduction, they indicated.

SHEPPARD BILL FAVORED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Sheppard-Towner Bill, for protection of maternity and infancy, already passed by the Senate, has been favorably reported by the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—William H. Allen, nonpartisan investigator and organizer, issued the following statement yesterday:

"No matter who is elected, opposing editors, if they run true to form, will say that democracy has gone to the dogs, that the people of New York are not fit for self-government, that with their eyes wide open they have deliberately turned their backs upon the opportunity to get honest, representative government, etc."

TEACHING THRIFT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Utica, New York, Adopts Plan
of Cooperation With Banks so
That All Children Shall Have
Individual Savings Account

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A simple, time-saving system of teaching and encouraging thrift, a sort of intensive school savings education, has been adopted in the public schools of Utica, New York, according to the Savings Bank Association of this State. Two plans are in use in the schools of Utica, it was explained, one for children not yet able easily to write their own names, the other for those who can.

Under the elementary plan the child brings to the teacher on the appointed day his savings in multiples of 5 cents, and for each 5 cents the teacher affixes a stamp in his stamp book. When 20 stamps have been affixed, the book is full and is redeemable at the savings bank for \$1, which the child may use to open an individual account or to deposit on an already existing account. The bank issues the stamps to school principals in books of 1000 stamps. Each book is numbered and the name of school and principal receiving it recorded at the bank. The teacher, with the money turned in by the pupils, buys the stamps from the principal and the redeemed books are charged by the bank against the cash turned in by the principal.

Bank Is Opened

The advanced plan is recommended for the fourth grade and upward. On the day and hour appointed by the principal, the teacher declares the bank open and appoints two pupils to act as teller and journal clerk. They sit at the desk with the teacher, and the pupils, after filling out both sides of the deposit slip, file past the desk, handing in their deposits and deposit slips to the teller, who sees that the sum of money and the amount written on the deposit slip agree and that any disagreement is adjusted. The teller then places the deposit before him and hands the slip to the teacher, who separates the two parts, handing one to the journal clerk and the other, after signing it, to the pupil, who retains it as a receipt. The journal clerk enters the amount of the deposit on the cash envelope and puts the original slip inside the envelope. This operation is repeated for each depositor.

When all desirous of depositing have done so the teacher declares the bank closed, the money and slips are properly entered and placed in the class envelope which is signed and delivered to the principal and in turn, by him, to the savings bank of the city.

Withdrawal of Savings

Pupils are permitted to withdraw their savings at any time; such withdrawals may not be made at the school but only at the bank. The association explains

JAMAICAN PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD

Considerable Support Is Evident for Movement to Obtain a Change in the Constitution. Prices Are Being Reduced

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—Public meetings continue to be held in support of the movement to obtain a change in the political institutions of the island. These meetings are generally well attended and those present show enthusiasm in connection with the speeches made and the resolutions proposed. These meetings have been held throughout the parish of Manchester, the parish town of which is the well known health resort, Mandeville.

In many ways this parish is regarded as the leading parish in the country districts. Its peasantry, is prosperous and independent, holding their own lands as growers of coffee and oranges. The parish was at no time one possessing large sugar estates, nor have bananas been grown there to any extent. There is far more industrial depression in Kingston and St. Andrew, parishes where political meetings are also being held, and where also they are well attended.

When a sufficient number of those meetings have been held throughout the island, the foundation will have been laid in this popular expression of the people's wishes for the memorial which it is intended to forward to the King. Nothing definite has yet been said or written authoritatively as to what exactly the memorial will ask for, and as to how far it will go toward full self-government. When this demand is definitely and finally framed, the critical moment will have come, for while at present a large number agree that there should be some extension of the Constitution, there are decided differences as to what that extension should be. There is also some disunion among the leaders of the agitation shown by the existence of two distinct associations brought into being within a week or so of each other. On the other hand there is a noteworthy getting together on the platforms at the various meetings of men who have hitherto been marked rather by their isolation from each other than by any cooperation.

The industrial position of the island so far as the export of produce goes, continues much the same. There is little demand for produce, and prices are low. On the other hand, however, the cost of such foodstuffs as meal, flour, salt fish, condensed milk, beef, and of the locally grown vegetables, has fallen and continues to fall. The same is the case with clothing. Living is therefore easier than it was, despite the fact that wages and salaries are being gradually reduced. The grant-in-aid made to officials employed by the government has come to an end, and is not likely to be renewed, although the Civil Association is urging that it should be. The Legislative Council which has adjourned sine die, sanctioned the raising of considerable loans for public works of a remunerative character. These include railway extension, but the decision has not been taken to proceed with large reservoirs to improve the water supply of Kingston.

AIMS OF WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Absolute prohibition in Canada is the aim toward which the Women's Christian Temperance Union has set itself, according to one resolution passed at the convention of the provincial organization here recently. A number of other resolutions which were carried enthusiastically indicated the scope of activity embraced by the women's organization, which is gaining in size and power in the Province, but the chief item of the program is still temperance, and any disposition to rest on laurels already won was energetically dispelled at the convention. While gratification was expressed at the legislation already approved by the people and passed by the federal government, it was decided to continue working toward the goal of an absolutely dry Canada. A resolution dealing with the subject, indicating the feelings of the women temperance workers in the matter, follows:

"That we express our gratitude for the untiring efforts of the Premier and government through the services of Attorney-General Roney, who in the face of sharp and malicious criticism hurled at him from men in high places, stood and still stands for the enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act; and that we also commend the attitude of the Attorney-General in regard to race-track gambling, to which we stand unflinchingly opposed."

"Whereas it has been found that no evil can be regulated and that such regulation is contrary to divine law; resolved that we press on for Dominion-wide prohibition and stand as ever opposed to any form of license or government control as being in opposition to the will of the people; and that we reaffirm our desire to array unitedly the Christian women of our union

NEGROES DESIRE SOCIAL EQUALITY

Organization Opposed to Leadership of Marcus Garvey Says President's Speech Implies a Continued Inferiority of Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—President Harding's speech on the race question at Birmingham, Alabama, is declared by the People's Educational Forum, an organization seeking to advance the interests of Negroes, to be destructive of the social and political safety of the whole country.

Herein is apparent the cleavage between those Negroes who agree with the President in believing the Negro should not seek social equality, the majority of whom are represented by Marcus Garvey, and those Negroes who insist that this concession is a denial of the Negroes' full rights.

Mr. Garvey, as leader of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, was prompt to congratulate the President on his Birmingham speech. Mr. Garvey's opinion on the subject of social equality was well known, for this was one of the points upon which he took issue with the Pan-African Congress held in Europe a few months ago.

BREWERS OPPOSED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The fight to secure the public sale of beer and light wines in British Columbia has been resumed by the brewing interests. A delegation has waited on the provincial Cabinet, urging that the sale of these liquors should be put into effect and handled in the same way as in Quebec. The brewers in their argument, claimed that in Quebec, under government control, and through the sale of beer and light wines, the consumption of hard liquors had been cut down.

The policy that is being urged on the government is to allow the brewers to manufacture malt liquors and sell to certain permit holders, the government to receive a percentage of the sales of the brewers. The policy includes the issuing by the government of permits to standard hotels for the sale by the glass of light malt liquors as has been done in Quebec.

The Premier showed little sympathy with the delegation and indicated conclusively that no government amendment to the liquor law would be introduced in the Legislature to humiliate the brewers. He explained his views on the way the act had been framed. He said the representatives of the people prepared the act after the government had submitted a draft law. This was amended, discussed at great length last session and finally passed. He thought the whole matter was one for the consideration of the Legislature on the floor of the House.

He pointed out that in preparing the law, the members of the Legislature had been free to act upon their own judgment and the same course would have to be adopted in considering such amendments as were being suggested. The government will permit a discussion in the Legislature on a beer clause being inserted in the liquor law, but it will be strenuously opposed by Mr. Oliver. Last session the majority against the public sale of beer was 32 to 11 and this session there is no reason to believe that there will be any change in the opinion of the Legislature.

TEXTILE DYERS AND CHEMISTS ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—As a means to achieving greater coordination of research and practice in the fields of dyeing and textile chemistry, a new organization to be known as the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists was formed last week during the International Textile Exposition. It is recognized that the progress and prosperity of the comparatively new dye industry of the United States rests largely upon coordinated effort, both practically and as regard legislation, and it is hoped that the new organization will serve the purpose.

Under the constitution and by-laws as adopted at the organization meeting it is planned to divide the membership into two classes, active and junior. The first class will include members engaged in some branch of textile chemistry or the application of dyes, and the second class will take in students at technical schools or apprentices in textile plants. The only difference will be that the junior members will not be entitled to vote, but will share in the discussions of problems until they have had five years of practical experience and may become active members.

The council of the association is charged with the general details of management and is empowered to arrange for cooperation with manufacturers and other concerns for promotion of research. Local sections will be formed wherever 25 or more members may desire to organize. Louis A. Olney, professor of chemistry and dyeing at the Lowell Textile School, Lowell, Massachusetts, was elected the first president.

Mr. Porter's Products

SALAD DRESSING
MAYONNAISE
THOUSAND ISLAND
FRUIT FILLING
FISH FILLING
PEANUT BUTTER

Mrs. Porter's products can be purchased at the grocer in the states of Alaska, Montana, Washington, Oregon and California. Interest your grocer in these products.

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Finest Linens

Special: "Pure linen" Table Cloth 24x36 yds. and 12 Napkins 22x32 yds. match. Set—\$12.50

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THE STORE OF NO REGRET

NEGROES DESIRE SOCIAL EQUALITY

Organization Opposed to Leadership of Marcus Garvey Says President's Speech Implies a Continued Inferiority of Race

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Now the People's Educational Forum comes out with a statement that the social safety of the country can rest securely upon no foundation other than the social equality of all its citizens.

"The growth and stability of any social organism," the statement declares, "are in direct proportion to the unrestricted and harmonious intercourse of its component members. Recognition of this social principle can in no wise interfere with the free play of those nearer human relationships which must always be dependent upon and regulated by individual tastes and preferences."

"Lacking a final, authoritative word of (natural) science as to the merits of social amalgamation, this body cannot accept the President's dogmatic announcement as to 'fundamental, eternal and inescapable difference between the races.' It holds that no such differences exist and that no race can have an array of aspirations all its own."

"While it is clear that the President started in the right direction when he envisaged the problem as neither sectional nor national but international, it is most unfortunate that he should have chosen for his model the policy of the British Empire, which, because of its economic, political and social inequalities, finds not alone its unity, but its very existence, challenged today to the point of disruption."

Mr. Garvey Attacked

This body, composed of persons of various political faiths and different races, earnestly protests against such a policy and emphatically repudiates the slavish indorsement of this doctrine of social inequality by Marcus Garvey, who in a telegram to the President, arrogated to himself the right to accept for it a position of social inferiority which will forever fasten upon this race the shackles of segregation, discrimination, disfranchisement, legal injustice, pogroms, lynching and all other despicable and injurious forms of social degradation. It concedes to the President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association the right to speak for his organization when duly authorized, but denies to him or to any other individual of whatever race or station the power to portray a race as servilely consenting to its own debasement.

"This body, believing that the spirit of true democracy is not entirely banished from the hearts of those who came to this land in quest of equal opportunity, calls upon those who love liberty and seek justice to join with it in an unflinching and unshakable determination to keep aloft the flaming torch of liberty, which alone can light the way to that higher civilization which shall at last be firmly founded on the Brotherhood of Man."

TRANSPORTATION POLICY IS URGED

PORTLAND, Maine—The country may confidently look toward the day when the many-faced opponents of an American merchant marine shall find their influence broken," Col. E. C. Plummer, commissioner of the United States Shipping Board, said in an address at the annual meeting of the Maine Chamber of Commerce. Congress, by legislation, having provided the opportunity to solve the problem,

Dobbs Hats for Women

Town-made Hats
Dobbs & Co.
Maine Street, Boston
1000 Broadway, New York

HIGHWAY PROBLEM AN ACTIVE ISSUE

Question of Distribution of the Growing Costs of Construction and Maintenance of Motor Roads Confronts Many States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—To what extent the owners and operators of motor vehicles should bear the burden of highway construction and maintenance, and how much of the expense can be justly considered the responsibility of the public as a whole, is a problem confronting several states and state legislatures. Discussions of the issue thus far have developed the conviction that the larger burden should rest on those who use the highways for travel and transport, making expenditures for building and rebuilding heavy, and the lesser burden by the general public, whose benefit may be only in the form of enhancement of holdings or surroundings.

Although the question only became an active issue in Massachusetts last year, the general situation in the Commonwealth is taken to be typical. The General Court rejected the program of the Department of Public Works for a considerable increase in fees for registration and licensing in anticipation of a necessary state-wide highway work. The department, however, plans to carry the issue before the next session, and its success is felt to rest upon the extent of the motorist's appreciation of his responsibilities and on his far-sightedness.

COMPLETE FREEDOM OF AMERICAN PRESS STRONGLY DEFENDED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Complete freedom of the American press was defended by William C. Fitts, former assistant attorney-general, in a letter to William H. Lamar, former solicitor for the Post Office Department, just made public.

The letter was written in reply to an open communication Mr. Lamar sent to Henry W. Taft, a copy of which was sent to Mr. Fitts. In his letter, commenting on a speech Mr. Taft made before the New Jersey Bar Association, Mr. Lamar said:

"If the press insists upon a free Communist press to convey daily the orders and instructions of the revolutionary leaders to their followers, as many of them are doing, the task of handling impending lawlessness and disorders will be made much more difficult as the revolutionary plans ripen."

Mr. Fitts in replying to Mr. Lamar, asks if it is "not true that complete freedom of the press is a smaller menace than arbitrary and partisan licensing of circulation?"

"I think you, to a slight extent, understate the acquaintance which the great majority of the people have with the situation (revolutionary activities)," Mr. Fitts wrote.

"In my opinion, the thing which deters the great body of thinking people from the activity in this connection to which you would move them is the fear of abuse of the power to exclude newspapers from the mails."

"There is great apprehension on the part of the public with respect to the use of this prerogative. The people are more than willing for all matter calculated to incite to violence and to activity against the government to be kept out of circulation, but they fear that the determination in this regard, if left to 'the one-man power,' will be abused or used with partisan partiality."

NEW HIGHWAY LIGHTHOUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Two highway lighthouses, flashing red warning signals, are being installed on the new highway from Reno to Sparks and another is to be erected on the Washoe summit of the Reno-Carson City highway. The Reno-Sparks road has a number of difficult curves. These lights will give warning of the worst curves, around which their signals will be thrown by means of reflectors.

GOVERNMENT POST ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Oregon—The Oregon State Highway Commission has notified Herbert Hoover that Oregon would match within 90 days any amount of money appropriated by the government for post-road work. Oregon hopes to get approximately \$1,500,000 of an appropriation of \$75,000,000 to be made by Congress for the construction of post roads.

HIGHWAY PROBLEM AN ACTIVE ISSUE

Question of Distribution of the Growing Costs of Construction and Maintenance of Motor Roads Confronts Many States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—To what extent the owners and operators of motor vehicles should bear the burden of highway construction and maintenance, and how much of the expense can be justly considered the responsibility of the public as a whole, is a problem confronting several states and state legislatures. Discussions of the issue thus far have developed the conviction that the larger burden should rest on those who use the highways for travel and transport, making expenditures for building and rebuilding heavy, and the lesser burden by the general public, whose benefit may be only in the form of enhancement of holdings or surroundings.

Although the question only became an active issue in Massachusetts last year, the general situation in the Commonwealth is taken to be typical. The General Court rejected the program of the Department of Public Works for a considerable increase in fees for registration and licensing in anticipation of a necessary state-wide highway work. The department, however, plans to carry the issue before the next session, and its success is felt to rest upon the extent of the motorist's appreciation of his responsibilities and on his far-sightedness.

The figures on present funds, necessary expenditure, costs in general and registration in Massachusetts are regarded as illustrative of the situation in other states as well. The Department of Public Works points out that the Commonwealth has 23,000 miles of highways, 1375 miles of which have been taken over and constructed by the State, while 1500 miles more have been built with state aid. In 20 years the Commonwealth has expended \$38,000,000 for highway construction and maintenance.

It is asserted by the department, however, that the experience of the two decades past is far from comparable with the next decade. The cost of state highways has increased from \$6800 per mile in 1895 to an average cost for the modern road in 1921 of approximately \$45,000 per mile. The continued development, it is urged, of the highway system calls for an immediate expenditure of not less than \$12,000,000, and this in face of an increasing cost of highway construction universally agreed to be due to increasing use of the highways by the motor vehicle.

Registration of motor vehicles began in Massachusetts in 1903 and the number has increased from 35,000 in 1910 to a probable 350,000 in 1921, the State Department points out. This volume of increases has made necessary an expenditure of \$3,000,000 for various forms of motor patrol signals and markings exclusively. State expenditures for 1921 out of motor vehicle fees are expected to amount to \$5,000,000, while the total expenditure is estimated at \$25,000,000.

To serve the passenger cars the department estimates that the next 10 years will require the spending of \$25,000,000 for widening present highways, building lateral routes and straightening curves. To meet the greater wear of the truck it is estimated that the succeeding decade will require \$20,000,000 for constructing or straightening bridges and \$40,000,000 to rebuild 1000 miles of road adequate in the past but now inadequate to support truck traffic. In short, the department declares that \$15,000,000 is a conservative figure for the necessary yearly expenditure for 20 years to come.

Set against this is the contribution of the motorist in fees, all of which are used for motor vehicle demands. This contribution has increased from \$68,000 in 1912 to an estimated \$4,750,000 in 1921, or less than one-half the sum necessary to keep pace with advancing needs due to the motorist's requirements.

In urging the owners and operators of motor vehicles to support the movement for a proportional increase in fees, the department points out that a saving will be effected in the maintenance cost of the vehicle through good roads. It estimates that 20 per cent of the expenditure for gasoline alone would be saved by better highways.

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RATE CONTRACTS TO BE DISCLOSED

Senate Orders Commerce Commission to Produce Copies of Agreements Between Railroads and Foreign Steamship Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charges made in the Senate yesterday that "foreign influences are hampering and seeking to cripple the American merchant marine," led to the adoption of a resolution directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to furnish copies of all contracts and agreements between American railroads and foreign steamship lines.

At the same time, Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, served notice that he would call up for consideration in the Senate today his measure providing for a thorough investigation of the United States Shipping Board and the American Merchant Marine.

The attention of the Senate was directed by Western L. Jones (R.), Senator from the State of Washington, chairman of the Commerce Committee to contracts between certain railroads and foreign steamship companies. He charged that these agreements disclosed pledges to deliver freight at rates which worked to a disadvantage to American ship companies, and which provided their foreign competitors with coal supplied by the railroads at less than prevailing prices. Other special privileges, he claimed, were given foreign shippers. "Certainly we are justified in demanding that the influences working secretly behind such contracts be uncovered," Senator Jones declared.

Senator La Follette urged that the inquiry into American shipping conditions "should not stop with a few railroad contracts," and that the Senate should go into the whole question. "It is necessary for us to take heroic steps to stop such practices," Senator Jones said in referring to the contracts. There must be more energetic enforcement of the law governing transportation both by land and by water, and if it does not come pretty soon it will be a great reflection on the present Administration.

"I am reliably informed that the Administration has decided not to enforce this or that provision of the law. This certainly cannot be tolerated," Senator Jones said.

NEW OBSERVATORY HEAD AT HARVARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The new director of the Harvard College Observatory, Dr. Harlow Shapley, was formerly of the Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory of Pasadena, California, and widely known among astronomers for his researches on the size and structure of the stellar universe. The special work of the Harvard Observatory, developed under Prof. E. C. Pickering, who served as its director for 42 years and was instrumental in giving it its present standing in the astronomical world, has dealt with the collection of data on the brightness of the stars, the spectra of the stars, the variable stars, and the globular clusters. Dr. Shapley's appointment is said to be particularly fitting because he has made important contributions to each of these four subjects.

Prof. Solon I. Bailey, who has been associated with the Harvard Observatory for more than 30 years and recently its acting director, expects to leave Cambridge within a few months for Arequipa, Peru, to take charge of Harvard's South American astronomical station and place it again on a productive basis after a period of dormancy due to war conditions. The Peruvian observatory was largely built up by Professor Bailey, and upon his return to South America he will resume his observations on the variable stars in southern clusters.

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that are so natural that one feels they must have arrived from the great fields along the Riviera where they have transferred themselves from the old field of Italian Parma. They did come from France; not from the Riviera but from those wonderful studios that make Paris supreme in the Artificial Flower Field. The Parma Violets are in boxes and make a fascinating gift at the low price of \$2.50. Other Flowers at \$2.25 to \$2.98.

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are marvelously beautiful and imported by Loeser's. Among them are Hyacinths, Carnations, Apple Blossoms and Wistaria, 89¢ to \$2.25. Not all flowers at all prices.

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49¢ to 75¢

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PATRIOTISM OF A SPANISH PROVINCE

Catalonia, Regarded by Many of the Spanish Politicians as a Doubtful Quantity, Responds Magnificently to War-Cause

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain.—There has been time for the first enthusiasm to wear away, and the news from the Melilla front, although quite satisfactory, has not been continuously exhilarating, large gaps existing between the advances, while there is much irritation against the excesses of the government censorship. Yet the display of national and patriotic effort in the larger sense, which quite surprised the political and other leaders at the beginning of the present crisis—these leaders expecting the people to decline to assist in this new campaign—remains splendid, and it is hoped and believed that even when the taxpaying pressure has to be put on, the nation will still continue to do itself patriotic justice as at present with a minimum of grumbling. Almost the only question that excites strong criticism and expressions of disapproval now is that of the weakness of the governmental effort and attitude so far in the matter of the inquiry as to the responsibility for the recent disaster.

A new impetus is given to national effort at the moment by the first deliveries of the aeroplanes that have been subscribed for by various provinces and cities in Spain, this being the first spontaneous effort by the people after the tragic news of what had happened first became known. The King and Queen proceeded to the aeroplane station of Cuatro Vientos, just outside Madrid, to be present at the delivery of the very first of these gift machines, these being four subscribed by the provinces of Salamanca and Saragossa. There was a considerable display of ministerial and military personages, as well as deputations from the provinces interested, and the King and Queen, with the Infanta Isabel, took their places on the fancily decorated dais, from which fine speeches were made, especially by the War Minister, John de la Cierva, who perceived in the delivery of the four aeroplanes "the approximation of the people to the army." He spoke of the simple and patriotic way in which the Spanish people took up their duties in the crisis. The Spanish mothers, he said, wept tears when their sons went to the war, but they were tears of sacrifice and serenity and not of grudge and cowardice.

Receiving the Aeroplanes

Mr. de la Cierva wound up by directing himself to the Salamanca and Saragossa deputations and exclaiming fervently: "Thanks, gentlemen, in the name of the King and of the Government! Thanks also in the name of Spain! Then there were 'vivas' for Spain, and various demonstrations. The Count de Coello de Portugal, Minister of the Interior, and until recently Governor of Saragossa, with which he is intimately connected, likewise made a patriotic speech, and then the formal acceptance, christening, baptism and so forth of the four aeroplanes was gone through with all the ceremony that is dear to Spanish gatherings, having had to be invented for the occasion, the first of its kind. There were bishops and blessings, and many remarkable procedures in which the distinguished ladies of the company played their parts. When they had done so, the crews boarded the machines and up they went into the air to the glorification of Salamanca and Saragossa, and for a time they looped the loop and did other curious evolutions over the heads of the royal and other personages. Shortly afterward the two aeroplanes contributed by the War Minister's own Province of Murcia were delivered, and on this occasion Mr. de la Cierva and his wife were even more fervent than before.

To the welcome and in some ways almost surprising demonstrations of patriotism and unity in this considerable national crisis has to be added the attitude and the effort of Catalonia. As everybody knows, Catalonia, the region in the northeast of Spain that includes Barcelona, is struggling politically for her independence, considering that she is better in many respects than the rest of Spain and can get on best if unhampered by the rest. Catalonia generally goes against Spain in everything possible politically, and it has been accepted almost as a tradition that Catalonia was utterly and absolutely opposed to the Spanish enterprise in Morocco, and considered, Spain being unfit for such work, that the best thing would be to withdraw. Accordingly at the time of the Melilla disaster, when it became apparent that a big national effort would be necessary, the politicians and statesmen had serious apprehensions about this Province, thinking she might cause obstruction and refuse to contribute to the national effort.

Catalonia's Patriotism

This was one more way in which the political leaders showed their want of knowledge of the ideas and attitudes of the people, for from the very first Catalonia has striven splendidly for the cause. The people and authorities of Barcelona were the first to start subscriptions and organize assistances of various kinds for the army. A sum of 10,000 pesetas had just been subscribed for the purpose of making a public gift to the Senorita Martinez Andio, daughter of the Governor, and when the lady intimated that she desired the money to go to the soldiers' fund it was put there and another 10,000 pesetas immediately subscribed along with it.

But more important was the action of the Mancomunidad, or provincial administrative authority, a kind of

Catalonian Parliament over which the eminent Mr. Puig y Cadafalch, foremost and intelligent of all Catalonians, presides. The Mancomunidad, which embraces all parties and sections, stands for Catalonia, and, assembling shortly after the outbreak of the Melilla trouble, it voted special assistance to the army in case they were needed. Mr. Puig y Cadafalch made an impressive oration then. He said that nobody with a sense of responsibility could ask the government to abandon the territory in Morocco. Spain there was fulfilling a mission imposed upon her by the powers. Could she fulfil her duties? Time alone could tell.

Not an Occasion for Criticism

"Apart from my own opinion," he said, "I consider, with respect to the proposition that has been presented to the Mancomunidad today, that the government ought now to have every kind



SECTION COMPLETED TO BE EXECUTED PROPOSED

Route of projected canal in Central Europe

Ten industrial cities are in the line of the waterway which will connect the rivers Rhine and Danube. If the proposal is carried through, in its entirety, the Lake of Constance will have a navigable outlet to the North Sea and another to the Black Sea.

of means prepared for undertaking the advance without having to call upon us for any assistance. What I feel about this war is that it is a necessary evil. Therefore, when the time comes, I expect that our deputies and senators in the Cortes will ask the government for explanations; but for the present it does not appear that we are those specially indicated to ask such questions.

YALE'S FINE GIFT TO ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ABERDEEN, Scotland.—A gift much appreciated by the graduates and students of Aberdeen University has been made by Yale University. It took the form of 66 volumes which were presented to Aberdeen University in order to commemorate the part which 8000 graduates of Yale took in the war, the volumes printed at the Yale University Press having been selected as apt to interest the patrons of Aberdeen University.

By the gift it was hoped to strengthen the ties of friendship and understanding between the Scottish and the American nations. With that object in view, Yale University had inserted in each volume a special book-plate with the following words printed upon it: "Presented to the University of Aberdeen by the Yale University Press, in recognition of the sacrifices made by Scotland for the cause of liberty and civilization in the world war, and to commemorate the part played in the struggle by the 8000 Yale graduates in the service of the allied governments 1914 to 1918."

NEW ZEALANDERS' HERITAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—"You New Zealanders ought to be happy," said Lord Northcliffe, the proprietor of The Times and The Daily Mail of London, after a brief visit to the Dominion. "I have not seen a single beggar, white or brown, in your country; and I have not seen a poor-looking person. You have a glorious country of sunshine. You have not imported any of Europe's dangerous beasts, and I hope you will keep out dangerous European bipeds. One glance at the record of American crime will show that the chief criminals are those who have crossed the Atlantic in the last few years. They are being harried from the United States today and they naturally will make for this happy land, unless you keep them out and fill up your empty acres with suitable people from Britain. Look at your sparsely settled countryside. Its comparative emptiness of people impresses a visitor from the Old World. It is a great heritage to be handed down to you by those stalwart pioneers who came with fine courage to subdue the unknown."

LINKING NORTH AND BLACK SEAS

Projected Artificial Waterway Between Danube and Rhine Will Pass Through 10 Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia.—The junction of the Rhine and the Danube is now to become a definite fact. This huge undertaking which is to play an enormous part in the economic life of the new states of central Europe is expected to be completed in 10 years. The navigable waterway necessary to this end already exists. The Rhine, navigable from its mouth to Strasbourg, constitutes one of the segments, while the

other is formed by the long arm of the Danube which receives vessels up to Ulm. As proposed, the canal from the Rhine to the Danube, leaving the former at Mayence, will cross Frankfurt and Aschaffenburg. It will then skirt the Main, severing the great bend on which rises Würzburg and bend on which rises Bamberg, and going on to Bamberg. Here it will leave the Main and run straight away to the southeast, meeting the Danube at Kelheim, and previously watering Nuremberg and Bellingburg. From thence the stream will run on, Passau being the last German port. Attention is further called to the scheme which contemplates the joining of Ulm to Friedrichshafen on the Lake of Constance, by means of a canal, so connecting Switzerland to central Europe by waterway.

Huge Outlay Will Be Required
The attainment of this project of a canal from the Rhine to the Danube has many attractive features. In the first place its traffic will be assured by the trade between East and West. On the other hand the coal from the Ruhr will be able to be shipped to Austria and Hungary at prices beyond competition. Second, the prevailing scarcity of fuel in Europe has decided its promoters not only to make it a means of conveyance but also to utilize the hydraulic power. Thus, this enterprise, so costly in itself, will become, it is hoped, a source of profit.

Under the management of all the towns and chambers of commerce of the German states interested, the scheme was forwarded for examination at the end of 1917. The canal has been planned in such manner as to be able to receive vessels of 1200 to 1500 tons. The undertaking is estimated to cost 686,000,000 gold marks. Along the canal 33 works will be erected, the principal one being at Steinbach, near Passau, which will supply 42,000 horsepower.

The power obtained will especially be utilized in northern Bavaria, where its need is sorely felt. The industrial cities of Regensburg, Nuremberg, Bamberg, Würzburg and Dettingen will also avail themselves of a large portion of it. It is anticipated that the receipts from the sale of electric power will be high enough to meet the cost of the canal and plants.

Various Countries Benefit

To finance this enterprise a limited company will be formed with the concurrence of several manufacturing concerns. The canal once completed will connect 10 large European towns. It will gather within its scope the inhabitants of Jugo-Slavia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, and a portion of Slovakia and Poland. These countries will be thus enabled to ship their raw materials at very low rates to the western centers, e. g., Luxembourg, Rhineland, Belgium, and Lorraine. Bavaria is the chief interested party in this achievement as she will be more than 100 kilometers closer to the Rhineland and so in a position to start direct trade with Holland. Parallel to this scheme the widening and deep-

ening of the Danube between Ulm and Kelheim will also be effected in order to render it navigable to vessels of 1200 tons. Such will be the future canal from the Rhine to the Danube, which should have for western and central Europe far-reaching economic consequences.

JEWS WHO OPPOSE ZIONIST MOVEMENT

Influential Members of Race Think Jews Much More Numerous and More Powerful Since Their Dissemination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia.—The recent Jewish conference held in Prague has focused considerable attention on the Zionist movement generally and to the influences at work at the back of this great organization of the Jewish race. To many an enlightened Jew, Zionism appears to be the greatest clumsiness any Jew can commit. The Jews of today, they say, tend but to constitute one creed. They were absorbed in every nation whither their unfortunate history had scattered them and were beginning to be indistinguishable from citizens of other nations.

The Jews today are a hundred times, nay a thousand times more numerous and more powerful than at the time they were a poor and hardy little people at the far end of the Mediterranean Sea. They had accomplished long ago their essential mission so well defined by Renan, namely, to give to the world the morals and religion which have become those of civilization. They had continued on during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, when they were the most active agents of commerce. And they continued to carry on this great civilizing rôle with advantage while still enjoying among civilized peoples all the rights of other citizens.

Many Jews, therefore, really do not see the advantage for the Zionists to become a nation inasmuch as this would, it is felt, isolate them from all other advantages which they have sought so much for, and would cause them to lose all that which they had acquired. Naturally the question arises as to whether or not, the Zionist Congress represents the majority of the Jewish people. It is a certain fact that the Zionist question is not indifferent to any child of Israel and that the contemporaneous Jews may be grouped into two camps: the Zionists and non-Zionists. No later than up to 1917 the non-Zionists were indisputably in the majority. After the Balfour declaration, the movement took a tremendous extension, but after a year has passed, the enthusiasm of this idea has begun to subside.

Zionism Called Utopian

Personalities like David L. Alexander, president of the Jewish delegates of England, and Claude G. Montefiore, chairman of the Anglo-Israelite Association, on May 24, 1917, through the medium of The Times protested against the tendencies of the Zionists. If since then no voice has been sounded it would be a mistake to believe that they have altered their views. On his part, Mr. Morgenthau, formerly United States Ambassador to Constantinople, clearly assumes in the July issue of The World's Work a position against Zionism.

Mr. Morgenthau considers Zionism as nothing but a Utopia and states that he has transferred his Zion to America. Mr. Alexander and Mr. Montefiore say they have found theirs in England. Even lately in an article published in the "Echo de la Bourse," Mr. Morgenthau has stated: "The Jews of France have found their Zion in France. The Jews of England have found their Zion in England. We, Jews of America, have found our Zion in America. That is why I refused to be called Zionist. I am an American!"

Disagreement Among Branches

Another striking personality, Nahum Effendi, the great rabbi of Constantinople, is shortly to tour the world preaching in favor of his Zion which he considers to be the French culture taught in the East in over 200 schools of the "Alliance Israelite Universelle."

It is to be observed that the Zionists do not agree with each other, inasmuch as last July, the great congress of the American Jews held in Cleveland, Ohio, voted against the central management of Zionism located in London. Even the debates at Carlsbad have demonstrated that harmony is far from being complete among the Zionists of Europe. Had the Russian representatives of the Misrahim been able to attend the congress, they would have formed the majority and no doubt the debates would have been greatly influenced.

Even in Palestine, it may be noted, the Zionists grouped under five or six different flags are wrangling among themselves with all the acuteness peculiar to their race. The sight of these inner dissensions is all the more depressing inasmuch as the promoters are in no way ignorant of the fact that they are operating under the gaze of the remainder of the populations of Palestine, be it Muhammadan or Christian, French or English, Autochton or immigrant.

BRITISH CITIES AND THE LOCAL RATES

Approach of the Municipal Elections Quickens Interest in the Manner of Apportioning Present Heavy Local Expenditures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The proximity of the British municipal elections is directing attention to the subject of municipal expenditure and local rates. As in the national sphere, so in the municipalities, the question of the cost of the public services is arousing keen interest. During the war period and just after, when trade was booming, the upward tendency of local expenditure passed without serious challenge. Manufacturers and traders generally were making large profits, and the laboring classes were tasting the sweets of full employment and high wages. But things are now different. With the slump in trade, the fall in the value of goods and commodities, the shortness of ready money, and the prevalence of unemployment the outlook has changed. The new demand for rates is involving in almost every case a heavy increase over last year's demand, has suddenly assumed serious proportions and threatens embarrassment to all sorts and conditions of people.

Sportsmen Asked to Pay More

In these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that many people are questioning the utility of the objects upon which the money raised in rates is spent, nor is it surprising that the method of allocating the burden is being called in question. In accordance with the plan of campaign outlined by the Association of Chambers of Commerce, local members of that body in various parts of the country are investigating the items of the balance sheets of the localities they inhabit. At Sheffield, for example, the chamber offered to help the municipal authorities by conducting an independent investigation into the city's expenditure. As a result of this investigation they recommend a clean cut wherever possible of new capital expenditure, the cancelling of contracts and the closing of liabilities. They dissent from the practice of paying trade union rates on relief jobs, because it has the effect of attracting workmen from other work. They are firmly of opinion that those who enjoy special benefits should pay special fees so that various undertakings may be put on a self-supporting basis.

For example, they suggest that golfers, bowlers, tennis players, bathers, and others should bear a larger proportion of the cost of running these branches of municipal enterprise. In the case of higher education they are strongly of opinion that, except in the case of scholarship winners, the ratepayers and taxpayers should not be responsible for the maintenance of secondary schools. They suggest fees to make secondary schools and similar institutions largely self-supporting. They have discovered that at the cookery center the cost works out at over £2 per head per week. They think the institution should be made self-supporting by fees.

It is obvious from this series of recommendations that even generally accepted items of expenditure are not future to pass without question. The suggestion, for instance, that secondary schools should be made self-supporting is a direct reversal of all recent practice. One wonders how long it will be before the same course is recommended in the case of libraries, museums and art galleries. It is not at all likely that suggestions on these lines will carry much weight.

Proposals for Improvement

The other side of the question, that of the just allocation of financial calls upon individual citizens, is also proving interesting suggestions. Since the days of Queen Elizabeth the measure of a person's liability for rates has been the annual rental value of the premises he occupies, to which, later, was added the rating of machinery used in such premises for the purpose of trade. In its simplest form the annual rental value is taken to be the rent at which the premises are actually let. From this sum is deducted an amount necessary to maintain the premises year by year in sufficient repair to command the rental. The net sum, thus obtained is called the rateable value, and is the sum upon which the rate is actually charged. The criticism that is being leveled at this method of local taxation is that, while it may have done very well in the simple days in which it was organized, it is not adaptable enough for present circumstances.

One proposal for improving the

position is the transfer of the whole of the cost of such services as education, poor relief, police, and main roads to the national exchequer, on the ground that the method of taxation adopted by the government is fairer in its incidence than that of the local rates on property. Even though the same total cost were incurred, and even if each locality paid the same proportion after as before the change, it is pointed out that payments would be made on a more equitable individual basis as between individuals. One of the main sources of national revenue is the income tax, and this is so graduated that it cannot possibly impinge upon the absolute necessities of any individual in the country.

Another suggestion that is being widely canvassed is the adoption of a system of rating land values alone, and allowing all buildings and improvements to go rate free. In its wider application, that is as a general national system of taxation, it is known as the "single tax." But it is more frequently urged as a method of reforming local rating.

The advocates of this system point to the fact that it has already been adopted in Sydney, where the local revenue is provided by a rate of 5d. in the pound on the capital value of the land, and buildings are exempt. They urge that the adoption of this reform would have great effect in stimulating trade. The injurious effects of taxes on buildings and businesses, they say, are not realized. They discourage enterprise, raise prices, and hinder production. It would not be to a man's advantage under their proposed system, to keep land idle, because he would not be making sufficient from it to pay the tax. It would be to his financial advantage to use it, or allow it to be used, for a productive purpose. Thus industry would be fostered and greater national prosperity would accrue.

Whatever may be the correct opinion as to the various suggestions for a reform of rating methods, it would seem as though it is in that direction, rather than in the direction of a restriction of expenditure, that relief must be looked for.

CRITICISM MADE OF INDIA'S CIVIL SERVICE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—Reference has been made in previous articles to the very grave discontent prevailing in the different branches of the civil service. The Administration, which is heavy in the senior appointments, has refused increases of pay that would be worth mentioning, and admits that at least its married officers cannot live on their pay. Yet, although there appears to have been some improvement in the attitude of the Indian politicians, a letter signed "Indian Barrister," published in the Calcutta business paper, Capital, gives vent to the most unrestrained criticism. Some members of the services feel that they can no longer do good work under the reforms and because others while accepting the reforms and prepared to support their brother officers and see that they obtain fair play, this writer argues that there was "no loyal acceptance of the reforms," but only "smoldering discontent." This is of course contrary to the facts.

The conditions of service of many of the members have been altered very much to their detriment and if they are not allowed to retire on conditions which would compensate them for the loss of the career which was offered them, a rigid application of the terms of service should be imposed on both sides, so to speak. That would have meant the postponement of the reforms until the majority of the present officials had retired. Political India could not, however, brook such a delay.

TURKS IN ANATOLIA OPPRESS CHRISTIANS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—An Adana correspondent writes to the "Lattaquie" as follows: "The condition of the Christians in Anatolia is pitiable. The acts of the government exceed in horror the oppressions of Djemal Pasha in Syria."

"Christians who have recently arrived at Adana recount that the authorities in Anatolia are constantly deporting the Christians. The condemnation to capital punishment is pronounced against the Christians for the smallest infraction of the regulations. The government requires, moreover, all inhabitants of the territory to turn over to the army 40 per cent of their fortunes."

NAMING LABOR'S GENERAL COUNCIL

British Miners at Trades Union Congress Tender Record Vote to Their Leader, Mr. Smillie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The second ballot for the new general council—the first having been canceled owing to a misunderstanding—which is to take the place of the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress, has resulted in placing Robert Smillie at the head of the list of the mining group with 5,338,000 votes, having as his colleague H. Murnin, also nominated by the miners federation. Mr. Smillie obtained the largest aggregate vote ever polled in a Trades Union Congress ballot. The other successful candidates are given in the order of their election in the groups to which they were nominated, namely: Railways—J. Bromley, locomotive engineers; J. H. Thomas, National Union of Railwaymen; A. G. Walkden, railway clerks.

Transport, other than railways—H. Gosling, watermen and lightermen; Ben Tillett, dockers. Shipbuilding—J. Hill, boilermakers. Engineering—A. B. Swales, Amalgamated Engineering Union; A. Findlay, patternmakers; J. Rowan, Electrical Trades Union.

Iron, steel and metal trades—A. Pugh, iron and steel trades; W. Kean, gold, silver and allied trades. Building and woodworking—George Hicks, Building Trades Federation; A. A. Purcell, furnishing trades. Printing and paper—H. Skinner, Typographical Association.

Cotton—H. Sootman, cotton spinners; J. W. Ogden, weavers.

Textiles, other than cotton—Ben Turner, textile workers.

Clothing—A. Conley, tailor and garment workers.

Leather, boot and shoe—E. L. Poulton, boot and shoe operatives.

Distributive trades, glass, pottery and chemicals—J. Turner, shop assistants.

Agriculture—R. B. Walker, agricultural workers.

Public employees—J. W. Brown, post office workers.

Non-manual workers—J. B. Williams, Musicians' Union.

General workers—J. Beard, Workers' Union; J. N. Bell, Union of Labor; J. Davenport, general laborers; W. Thorne, general workers.

Women workers—Margaret Bondfield, general workers; Julia Varley, Workers' Union.

E. L. Poulton of the boot and shoe operatives and Herbert Smith of the Miners Federation were elected to represent congress at the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor. On the first ballot Mr. Smith's election was, owing to a mistake discovered later by Frank Hodges, considered to be hopeless, but on the second ballot Mr. Smith was elected by nearly 2,500,000 votes. W. Carter of the Miners Federation was appointed to represent congress at the Canadian Trades Conference.



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NEW ZEALAND PAYS DEBT TO SOLDIERS

Assistance in the Form of Money and Lands Is Forthcoming to Those Who Have Returned to Civilian Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—New Zealand undoubtedly has done more for its soldiers than any other country engaged in the great war," said the president of the Returned Soldiers Association in reply to a question put to him on behalf of The Christian Science Monitor. "We have not got all that we asked for, but I have been at some pains to inform myself regarding the repatriation efforts of other countries and I have not the least hesitation in claiming premier place for New Zealand. The government and Parliament of this country have made an earnest and generous effort to do justice to the men who fought."

The official figures appear to support this claim. New Zealand was in the war from August, 1914, to November, 1918, and during that time mobilized for active service overseas 110,368 men and nurses, rather more than 10 per cent of the total population of the Dominion. About 9900 men were in training at the date of the armistice, and the number actually sent overseas was 100,444. Nearly 17,000 men paid the supreme sacrifice.

The Repatriation Department, therefore, was called upon to deal with more than 80,000 returned soldiers and nurses. It has not yet finished its work, but the returns show that at least 55,000 men have received assistance of some kind at a total cost to the Dominion of not less than £28,000,000. This is in addition to the war gratuity paid to all soldiers and nurses at the rate of about 10s. for each week of service overseas, involving a total cost of about £4,500,000.

Has New Zealand received value for this very large addition to war expenditure? It is not easy to give a confident verdict of a scheme that is still in process of development, but at least one may say that very many thousands of New Zealand's soldiers have been given a fair chance to make their military service a stepping-stone to useful and prosperous careers.

Civilian Apprenticeship

In making a survey of the repatriation scheme, it is necessary to glance first at the conditions that the government and the military authorities had to face at the close of the war. The military needs of the nation had been supreme for over four years and during that time practically all of New Zealand's young men had entered the forces. Very many thousands of them had taken up their rifles in the years when normally they would have been learning trades or professions, and by the time they became civilians again they were considered too mature to start as apprentices or office-boys. Other men, lifted from offices or behind counters, had been taught to perform a more vigorous and independent life. Older countries, of course, faced the same conditions in varying degree. Another point was that at least a year must elapse before all New Zealand's soldiers could be got back to their own country.

New Zealand was fortunate in having at the head of its military organization men who could think as civilians. Within a few weeks of the armistice and before the New Zealand Division had finished its march to Cologne, classes were being established for the training of the men in dozens of subjects, such as agriculture, bookkeeping, forestry, shorthand, arithmetic, accountancy, and so forth. Officers and men who had been teachers, professors and experts of one kind and another before the war were lifted out of the regiments and attached to the instructional staff. The classes were brought into being in the camps in Germany, France and England, in the hospitals and aboard the returning transports. Some of the men, as might have been expected, did not take the instruction seriously, but the results attained were worth the effort.

Government's Material Assistance

While this preparation for repatriation was proceeding overseas, the government was building up a big organization in New Zealand. Just what has been done need not be discussed in detail, but here are some figures that tell their own story:

Purchase of estates by government for settlement of returned soldiers	\$5,849,873
Advances made by government to soldiers for purchase of land, dwellings, stock, and so forth	\$18,661,526
Loan made by government for establishment of business, purchase of tools, furniture, and so forth	\$1,659,998
Grants to men receiving training	\$247,864
Men placed in employment by Repatriation Department	24,612
Men assisted to buy farms or homes	18,483
Men financially assisted to re-establish themselves	21,261
Cost of unemployment assistance to 1084 men	\$5,368

These figures present several features that are worth comment. The Repatriation Department has had power to make weekly maintenance payments to returned soldiers who are unable to get work, but it has always regarded payments of this kind as a confession of failure. Its effort has been to put the men into jobs, and, if they are not qualified, to give them the required training. The figures given above include many men who were partially disabled in the war. These men have received the special attention of experts in various branches of vocational training, and practically all of them have been provided with a profitable occupation, with which to

supplement their pensions. The department is able to say that every one of New Zealand's blinded soldiers is earning money.

It has been the policy of the department to provide training in any subject that interests at least six or eight men, and the classes have covered virtually the whole range of industry. The scheme has included the payment of subsidies on wages in cases where men are being trained by private employers. The department has paid college and university fees, bought textbooks and provided transportation.

Setting the Returned Soldier

The biggest and the most controversial feature of New Zealand's repatriation scheme has been the settlement of returned soldiers on the land. Linked with this feature has been the purchase of homes for the men in the cities and towns. It will be convenient to survey the settlement scheme in another article, but it may be pointed out here that even if the repatriation scheme is going to involve the dominion in losses, owing to the purchase of land at inflated values, the final charge will be a small item in comparison with the advantages that have been secured. Most of the money handled by the Repatriation Department has been loaned to the soldiers or secured on the farms, homes and businesses. Assistance given to the men who are receiving training generally has been by way of direct grant or gift. The men who have been assisted in other ways usually are required to repay the money by instalments, and the regularity of their payments and the exceedingly small proportion of small debts made by the department are among the most gratifying features of the whole scheme. The security in very many cases has been to pay, but the soldier's promise to pay, but the men have made good. More than one-third of the money advanced for the establishment of businesses and the purchase of tools and furniture has been repaid.

"Ninety per cent of the men are regular payers," says the Director of Repatriation, and this despite the fact that New Zealand in 1921 has been passing through a period of financial depression, brought about by the severe fall in the values of wool and frozen meat. Men have been given a start in 150 different classes of business.

Among the good features of the repatriation scheme is an After-Care Section, which deals with men who are suffering from serious disabilities. When the men go back to their own homes or to civilian occupations, the officers of the After-Care Section, themselves returned soldiers suffering from various disabilities, keep in touch with every man by means of letters and personal visits. These officers are instructed not to wait for complaints or appeals if their own observation suggests to them that a disabled soldier wants help. They are to act as "big brothers" to those who are reentering civilian life handicapped by the effects of war.

CONTROVERSY OVER DUBLIN PORT CHARGES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The conduct of the Dublin Port and Docks Board has recently been called into question by the S. S. Brussels, a Belgian cargo boat, S. S. Brussels, by Mr. Paul, one of its own members, who accused a prominent member of the board of asking that no facilities be given at the quays to the Brussels because it was owned by Irishmen and sustained by Irish money. The charges specifically stated were:

"1. That the Dublin and Lancashire Shipping Company, as owners of the S. S. Brussels, have been prevented from receiving suitable deep-water berths, because of the antagonistic interests of other cross-channel companies represented on the board;

"2. That, certain members of the board are here not in the interests of the port, but as representatives of cross-channel shipping;

"3. That the fact that they are on the board is prejudicial to competition in cross-channel shipping and to direct trading with other countries than Great Britain;

"4. That the port's interests are invariably made subsidiary to private trading interests."

At a meeting called to investigate the charges the absurdity of any board sitting in judgment on its own actions was pointed out, and it was accordingly proposed by Mr. Paul to refer the matter to Dail Eireann by Mr. Paul, who said he had had experience of the Dail courts, and although the judgment had gone against him he knew that justice had been done. He accused this board of being "strange holders of Irish trade," and said it was their fault that the Dublin port was not to be compared in prosperity to that of Belfast. He advised the owners of the Brussels if deep-water berths were not accorded to her to occupy a neighboring berth, and should any attempt be made to put her out, he said, public aid would be forthcoming on her behalf. "He had come to look upon the board 'as a hotbed of iniquity operating to the prejudice of the Irish people.'"

The proposal to refer the investigation to Dail Eireann was defeated by 14 votes to 8, but at a subsequent meeting Mr. Barry, who, according to Mr. Paul, was the chief offender on the board in these proceedings, said that—being an Irishman himself—after careful consideration he was perfectly willing to leave the matter to "any tribunal composed of reasonably-minded Irishmen," and moved that Dail Eireann be asked to set up such a tribunal. The resolution was passed unanimously—a fact of considerable significance in view of the unyielding conservatism hitherto displayed in nearly all the transactions of the Dublin Port and Docks Board.

PROBABLE AIMS OF FRANCE ANALYZED

Special Considerations May Be Abandoned and Sincere Aid Lent Toward Establishing a Just Settlement in the Pacific

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The date of the Washington Conference draws nigh and the part that France thinks it her business to play in that Conference is becoming clear. The French Government believes that four distinct objects may be achieved at Washington. They are as follows:

(1) The Conference will give an opportunity for that kind of publicity about France which stimulates American sympathy and friendship.

(2) The Conference will permit the French representatives to expound French policy, to reply to certain criticisms that have been made of Europe chiefly by American financiers, and to explain precisely why drastic disarmament is impossible at present, although France has entirely pacific designs.

(3) Arising out of these explanations it may be judged possible to renew the request that America should with England enter into a tripartite military pact to assure France of the future. It should at once be said, however, that in view of the reported state of American feeling on this subject the French delegates are not likely to press the point nor to raise any discussion about the cancellation of allied debts.

(4) France hopes really to play some part in the Asiatic settlement. It is apparently not realized as yet, though it is gradually becoming so, that, after all, the chief and perhaps the only real matter to come before the Washington Conference is the matter of American-Japanese relations. France is inclined to reverse the program and to lay stress upon its European character. As a fact, it may well be that everything besides the problems of the Pacific will be incidental and vague. Political thinkers in Europe are indeed beginning to declare that it would be a mistake to add anything that would confuse the real issue. Everything must be sacrificed to the search for a solution of what is developing into the paramount question of the day. But it is hardly to be expected that the mass of politicians, looking at Washington from the European angle, would understand that something even more important than European affairs is at stake.

Nation's Single Object Defined

It is probably only because there is a general ignorance of the stupendous fact that peace and war are again in the balance, that there are forces which in spite of the lessons of the past few years push two great nations toward armed conflict, that a second and even more ruinous war would mean that all hope of American cooperation with Europe would be lost. It is because these things are not properly appreciated that the first three objects figure on the French agenda. The fourth—all possible aid in a solution of the Pacific quarrel, aid given unreservedly, without the slightest attempt at bargaining—should of course be France's single object, and doubtless will become so when Washington is actually reached. A few comments upon the other three objects as they present themselves to the French mind will, however, probably be useful at this juncture.

With regard to publicity, it has already been remarked how eager France is to retain the good opinion of America and how much she relies upon methods of propaganda. There exists a special branch of the Foreign Office devoted to propaganda in foreign countries, but particularly in America does France desire to operate. There is an official who spends his time in organizing manifestations of all kinds. Just as distinguished Frenchmen are sent to America on tours and missions, so it is arranged that distinguished Americans and representatives of American organizations shall visit France from time to time. The newspapers devote much space to the account of these ceremonies which are perpetually arranged. There is no doubt that great efforts are constantly being put forward to interest the people of France in America and to interest the people of America in France.

It is possible that this kind of propaganda is not always as successful as the promoters believe. Some of the conventional ideas are beginning to shock, tire or amuse, at least a section of public opinion. However, without discussing the merits of Franco-American propaganda, it is merely to be noted here that almost every gathering is regarded as an opportunity by certain people for making a demonstration which has no particular purpose except the general one of improving Franco-American relations.

The "Publicity Angle"

It will therefore readily be understood that the Washington Conference is an occasion which for some people

is not to be missed, and these people look upon it as a platform and a public demonstration. Certainly from that viewpoint the Washington Conference may be useful, but of course it is a very minor purpose—that of giving to European countries a chance to figure in the American limelight before the American people. Attention, too, has been called to the unfortunate fact that there are Frenchmen—some of them of great influence—who think that one good way of pleasing America is to attack England! The second object is more specific. The French spokesman will have the duty of definitely explaining to America the policy of France in respect of disarmament. It cannot be denied that a number of American business men have been unfavorably impressed with the general conditions of Europe, and Edward Filene, for example, recently pointed out that an essential preliminary condition of American cooperation with Europe was drastic disarmament, especially in those countries which are in a hopeless financial position: disarmament which would at once relieve budgets and lead to better financial and economic conditions and stability in political institutions. France is perfectly aware of this sentiment, which is not of course directed toward her but toward other European countries, but which nevertheless makes it desirable that she should acquaint the American people more clearly with her special circumstances.

France, it is true, feels bound to maintain a strong army until such time as the political future of Europe becomes manifest. She wants to proclaim from Washington, as she has already proclaimed from Geneva and as Aristide Briand has already proclaimed in his speech before the opening of Parliament, that France is moving more and more on pacific lines. It is sought to show that there is no real discrepancy between a peace policy and the temporary maintenance of a large army. It is probably unnecessary to repeat here in detail the now well-known argument that Germany's intentions are not yet clear and that the Rhine frontier was only abandoned in the peace-making by France on the understanding that America and England would enter into a guaranteeing military pact with her.

Military Pact Unlikely
The third point, as stated, concerns that abandoned military pact. It has been already intimated that the French delegates will not make any proposals for the renewal of this pact if it is seen that American sentiment is against it. The idea has certainly been in the minds of French politicians. But it is to be noted that some of the best publicists, such as Philip Millet, are expressing themselves definitely against anything that in any way savors of the spirit of bargaining.

France may, it is remarked, lose far more than she will gain if she even appears to make her support of American claims contingent upon any favors to herself. This is certainly an admirable attitude, and it is therefore to be anticipated that there will be no formal demand for military guarantees against German aggression. All accounts which reach Europe from America agree that the United States are not likely to consent to any treaty which will fetter American liberty. The gist of comment from America is that while the States would be prepared to act again in case of need as they acted during the war, they have no disposition to commit themselves in advance but will judge of their duty at the proper moment. For these reasons the third point in the provisional French plan is not likely to be pressed very far.

Indeed, putting aside these more personal preoccupations and national demands and purposes, the feeling is growing that France should wholeheartedly devote herself to the single task of helping the three or four nations who are chiefly interested in the Pacific to reach an accord. If France does this without intrigue, without aiming at her own advantage, without endeavoring to set off England against America and America against England, without asking any price for her services, and without the small-minded newspaper suggestion, then France will be doing good work and may truly be of considerable assistance.

She is, so far as the Pacific problem is concerned, disinterested in the baser sense of the word. She has no material interests that would make her partial. She has certainly great Eastern possessions in Indo-China; she has endeavored to extend her commercial influence in China itself; she has even trading negotiations with Japan; but these things are relatively of no importance: she has no particular interests to defend except those which are based upon general peace in the world. Were there to be a new upheaval which would wreck the other half of the world as this half has been wrecked, then the situation of France would indeed be hopeless. Her desire for peace, her special friendship with America, her peculiar relations with England who in turn has peculiar relations with Japan, should make France a very useful ally in the cause of mankind at Washington.

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EGYPTIAN TOUR OF PARLIAMENTARIANS

Hope Is That the Five British Members, Unfamiliar as They Are With Local Conditions, Will Avoid Hasty Opinion

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—The visit of the five members of Parliament, J. E. Swan, J. E. Mills, J. J. Lawson, William Lunn of the British Labor Party, and Major Harry Barnes (Liberal), together with their secretary, Dr. Segal, a university professor, terminated abruptly on October 7 after a stay of 18 days in Egypt. Invited by the Zaghlul Party, feted by it, conducted and stage-managed by it, the mission can scarcely have been expected to have obtained its advertised object, namely, the determination of the true wishes of the Egyptian people.

Everybody acquainted with the recent political developments in Egypt knows that in one thing particularly do the Zaghlulites excel, and that is in influencing crowds. Saad Zaghlul Pasha is undoubtedly a popular hero in the eyes of a very great number of Egyptians, the majority of whom are uneducated and have but the vaguest notion as to why Zaghlul should be given their support other than the fact that his forceful personality attracts them. The responsibility for those demonstrations which culminated in the riots in Alexandria last spring rests undoubtedly in Pasha and his supporters, who have been able to provide orderly or disorderly crowds as may suit their schemes. Therefore, while the provision of enthusiastic crowds may have impressed the British visitors, and in a few hundreds of Egyptians can make an amazing amount of noise, those acquainted with facts know that these no more represent the national feeling than a party of professional mummeters would. It is because a great part of the educated minority are seeking personal ends in this political struggle, and because nearly all the vast majority—the illiterate fellahs—are subject to emotional influence such as that of the hero worship evidenced in Zaghlul's popularity, that it has been urged time and again in these articles that the claim for immediate and complete independence should be given the most careful and unimpassioned consideration.

Visitors' Motives Sincere

It is believed that the motives which prompted the above members of Parliament to accept Zaghlul's invitation to Egypt were sincere, namely, they wished to investigate a situation which appeared to them from the information with which they had been supplied as favoring strongly of imperialistic oppression. At the same time, however, as men of common sense, they expected to make an impartial inquiry in an Eastern country especially under the aegis of Zaghlul—and this in the course of a visit of but a few days duration—it is very hard to understand. Possibly disillusionment on this point, more than any restriction the Egyptian Government may have found it necessary to make on their movements, was the cause of their hurried departure. Certainly everybody is glad that this storm in a teacup has been cleared off Egypt's horizon; but the results of the visit may be important, though perhaps not in the way the politicians intended.

That it was a mistake most people, and probably the members themselves, now admit. Coming with no personal knowledge of the infinite complications of the Egyptian question, complications arising from intrigue only comprehensible to those having an intimate knowledge of Eastern mentality, they have been used ostensibly as cats-paws in Zaghlul's astute game to the detriment of the prestige of a great institution of which they are privileged to be members. So strict has been the control of their hosts that they were dissuaded from meeting the local Labor organization and have seen those whom Zaghlul designed they should see and few if any others. They, with perhaps the exception of

Major Barnes, have been given this trip at the expense of a party whose funds have been donated by supporters of the original Egyptian delegation and this fact, coupled with their unimpaired support of Zaghlul, has given rise to the most obnoxious rumors in a country where undue influence is unfortunately frequently exercised. While there is no reason to suppose that such rumors are in any way justified, the British community has most strongly resented aspersions against a national reputation of incorruptibility gained by the devoted service of most Anglo-Egyptian officials and other British residents.

Unfamiliar With Local Phases

Unfortunately such criticisms have not been adequately dealt with by the visiting members of Parliament, but their inexperience of local conditions may largely explain their attitude. Again, it has been most undesirable that while the Zaghlulites were acclaiming the visitors, many of their opponents were describing their investigation as an impertinence to a people which demanded its independence on the basis that there was no legitimate connection between the British Parliament and Egypt. At the same time Zaghlul's influence has not, it is believed, been strengthened by the visit. Certainly his action in excluding from political banquet all correspondents of the Egyptian Gazette, the "Egyptian Mail," the "Reform," the "Journal du Caire," "Al-Ahram," "Al-Istaklal and Misr," newspapers which did not blindly support his policy, is scarcely consistent with his constant complaints against the present press law. It, together with the coercive methods of his supporters, shows how autocratic would be the régime were Zaghlul to be the ruling influence in Egypt.

It is said that the five members of Parliament intend to publish a report on their return to London. How much influence this will have it will be interesting to see, but it is hoped in the interests of both Englishmen and Egyptians that they will write it only after carefully reviewing their experiences, and not in the spirit of their speeches in Egypt, which showed little but a misapprehension of the problem in which they had implicated themselves so precipitately.

COOPERATION SHOWS RESULTS IN TASMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—The cooperative movement among Tasmanian fruit growers is continuing to make wonderful progress, and the Port Huron Fruit Growers Cooperative Association Limited, the mother society, is now contemplating an amalgamation of the whole of the cooperative societies in Southern Tasmania.

This association according to the annual report, on a capital of £2500 made a profit during the past year of £4000, wiped off an overdraft of £16,000, has £4000 worth of pulped fruit on hand, and within three months repaid the Commonwealth Government £8000 which it had advanced to enable the association to pulp small fruits. Owing to poor market prospects, the private factories would not undertake to deal with more than about half the crop and through the loan made by the Commonwealth Government, the association was able to save many growers from the loss of their fruit, and the bulk of the resulting pulp was disposed of in England for £85 to £110 a ton. The association on behalf of its members shipped 90,000 bushels of apples to London and secured the highest prices on record.

GENERAL DIAZ AT NEWPORT

NEWPORT, Rhode Island.—Nineteen guns—a field marshal's salute—boomed from the naval training station yesterday afternoon in welcome to Gen. Armando Vittorio Diaz, Italy's war leader, who came here for a three days' visit at the home of a personal friend. The general, who traveled from Wickford on the destroyer Ellis, was met at the government pier by the commanding officers of the station and of Fort Adams and by the Board of Aldermen, and representatives of the Rhode Island Italian Society.

PRACTICE OF HOLDING LOTTERIES DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Protestant churches of New South Wales have been protesting against the state Labor government's scheme for a government lottery, the proceeds of which would be devoted to motherhood endowment. There has been a suspicion of clerical influence in regard to the latter project and the outspoken defense of the lottery by Dr. O'Farrell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Bathurst, will not eliminate any suspicion.

Bishop O'Farrell denounces the opponents of the lottery as "modern Puritans." He furnishes an instructive declaration of the point at which harmless pastimes become gambling. "Provided," he says, "that the time spent in games of chance is leisure time, that religious and family and business interests are not neglected, and that the money spent is not beyond what one can afford for innocent recreation, they are harmless. When betting ceases to be a pastime, it becomes gambling, with its excitement and infatuation that are demoralizing, and leads to many other evils. In all these things we must distinguish between the use and abuse of what is lawful in itself."

"I believe that the betting and gambling evil in this country is a great scourge. It is the source of many evils, including the neglect of business and work, and temptations to dishonesty, for when games of chance become amusement becomes inordinate passion—it becomes demoralizing. Here, again, the only remedy of our modern Puritans is to sweep away, lock, stock and barrel, all games of chance of every kind, from the social euchre party to the shilling sweep. This is making too much of a demand on human nature. Would it not be better to try to curtail the opportunities of what is illegal and what is really dangerous in these things, and educate the people to what is reasonable and moderate recreation? Is it likely that a law passed forbidding all games of chance would be honestly observed? It would succeed in bringing contempt on the law, for a law that is not observed because of its unreasonableness is worse than useless. It teaches people to disrespect all law."

AUSTRALIAN ROAD MARKINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Australian motorists have heartily welcomed the adoption from the United States of the system of marking main routes with color rings, and, as the volume of traffic increases, America's excellent sign post system will probably be adopted also.

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EVENTUAL STATUS OF CROWN COLONIES

Racial and Geographic Barriers, Now in Way of Amalgamation With Major British Possessions, Soon May Pass Away

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—There has been a distinct and growing movement, recently, on the part of many of the more important of the crown colonies for varying forms of self-government. Indeed, so pronounced was the manifestation of feeling on the subject on the part of Malta, that great British arsenal in the Mediterranean, that a substantial scheme of local control has already been granted by the imperial government to the people of that island. At present there is a considerable gulf fixed between what are euphemistically called the "great self-governing dominions," Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, and the crown colonies. The former, except in regard to foreign relations and certain broad questions of defense, are to all intents and purposes independent sovereign states, and even in the realm of foreign politics their quickened interest—fostered largely by the war and subsequent Peace Conference—is aiming slowly but surely toward active participation in the shaping of Britain's world policy. That policy in the future may or may not again involve them in a cataclysm on a scale comparable with that of a few years back.

The crown colonies, on the other hand, have practically no measure of independence, but are ruled from London. In many cases they are not and are unlikely for years to be capable of even a modified form of self-government, but there are some of the crown possessions where the call for a form of self-determination is insistent, and in several instances there can be no doubt that they are fitted for the grant of a greater share of local control than they at present enjoy.

Secretary of State Responsible

The self-governing dominions have all their own London representative offices and high commissioners but the crown colonies have no such separate agencies and the crown agents for the colonies act for these dependencies en bloc, as commercial and financial agents; but the Secretary of State is, by the necessities of their constitution, ultimately responsible for their government. The crown agents receive their instructions direct from the colonial governments, but are supervised by the Secretary of State in matters of finance or when any outstanding question needs a decision.

Until the year 1853 each colony appointed its own agent in London, but in that year all the agencies were merged into one office with the exception of six agents who continued, for a time, to represent some of the West Indian governments.

The crown agents are paid by fixed salaries and all other expenses of their office, including pensions, are paid from a fund derived from moneys received from the governments for which they act in return for the services rendered, the scale of their charges for the different classes of business they transact being fixed by the Secretary of State. The office, being thus self-supporting, no vote for it comes before the imperial Parliament, but the accounts are audited by the audit office and are rendered to the Secretary of State.

The method of representation in London is a reflection of the political status of the colony, and it will be seen from the above that a sharp line of demarcation is drawn between the self-governing dominions, which maintain entirely separate and independent representation, and the crown possessions, which, while paying for office and the staff in London, have no voice in the appointments and little regard to the policy to be pursued.

Ambition for Larger Independence

Many of the crown colonies have great and thriving communities and have reached a considerable stage of development in matters industrial, while their future in some cases promises to rival the present position of the dominions. In these circumstances it is but natural that the aspirations of these prosperous crown possessions should lean more and more toward the realization of their ambition for a greater measure of independence.

An exception to the above rule may be mentioned, and that is the case of Ceylon, the population of which is composed principally of Indians and Cingalese. When consideration is given to the proximity of the mainland of India and the large percentage of Indians who live in Ceylon, it seems somewhat of an anomaly that the latter should be content quietly to pursue the even tenor of her way under crown colony rule, while her great neighbor is showing more and more insistent signs for independent government.

There is, of course, nothing new in the movement among the crown colonies for responsible government. The desire simply follows the history of the dominions which developed up to the point where they could stand upright on their own legs in certain respects, and were then met more than half way in the grant of home rule by the imperial government. The crown colonies are, therefore, only pursuing the law of evolution, and when the time is ripe, each and all will receive a form of constitution modified to be adaptable to the varying needs and state of advancement of the different colonies.

How Groups Will Federate

The question will then arise as to the future of the many widely separated and far-flung units of the Empire, each invested with more or less

responsible government. Again following the precedent of the older dominions they will, in all probability, form groups according to their geographical and racial position, and federate. Canada, South Africa, and Australia were in this respect in specially favored geographical positions and federation or unification appeared as their only and natural destiny, but in the case of the crown colonies the situation is very different, composed as they are of islands and territories in some cases far from the possession with which they may ultimately wish to amalgamate.

There will be many difficulties of race, creed, and situation to overcome before the whole Empire is settled on a basis of group federations under the crown, but having regard to the great elasticity of the "bonds of Empire" it is probable that all obstacles will finally be smoothed away and the crown colonies federate on group lines indicated by the proposed scheme for appointing high commissioners for the different geographical groups of crown colonies.

SWITZERLAND AND LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

Socialists Insist That Delegates to League Should Be Named Solely by the Legislature

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—It will be remembered how excellent an attitude the Swiss delegation took at the first Assembly last year. The same holds good for the second, and one of them was, perhaps, as a kind of reward, elected one of the 11 judges of the future International Court of Justice. However, the Socialist group of Parliament is apparently dissatisfied with the slow pace of progress visible in the results of the second Assembly—a pace predicted in a previous article on the unsatisfactory work of the League's Covenant Commission. Immediately on the close of the "Parliament of the World" the group of legislators submitted a number of interpellations with regard to the relations between this country and the League.

Switzerland having been the only country in the world to join the League on a truly democratic basis, i. e., by a plebiscite of the electorate, and not by merely parliamentary consent, the Socialist representatives are demanding that the Swiss delegates to the League's assemblies be elected by the houses of legislature instead of by the government, as they have been up to now, the first way alone being in accordance with their ideas of democracy. It was asked if the Swiss delegation's attitude toward the principal problems dealt with by the Assembly corresponded with those instructions. Further, it was claimed that in future the government should, after the close of each Assembly, submit to Parliament an early report on it, and more especially on the way the Swiss delegation exercised its powers. Lastly, one questioner insisted that the instructions given to the delegates be brought to the notice of the two chambers either before the meeting of the Assembly or at least after the close of each Assembly.

Election by Legislators Opposed

The Swiss Foreign Secretary, Mr. Motta, denied the ability of the Legislature to instruct the delegation properly and efficiently, and emphasized the consequent inadvisability of having the delegates elected by the Legislature. But he agreed to the other demands quoted, and so did the whole of the National Council, while rejecting the election of the delegates by Parliament. As for the attitude of the Swiss delegation at the recent Assembly, he laid stress on its having been very progressive; however, it had to make concessions. He added, "To my mind the dissolution of the League would throw the nations into a baneful chaos, and for Switzerland to withdraw from it would be fatal."

For some time past the Swiss Liberal-Democratic Party has been considering the necessity and usefulness of creating a federal economic council, in view of the general economic situation of the world, of the heavy and increasing trade crisis of this country, of the importance of present-day fiscal questions, and so forth. The party's executive having drafted a bill to the point, its permanent commissions for commerce, industry, trade, labor, and agriculture met to deal with the draft. The principal outcome of the discussion was the following resolution:

Expert Commissions Favored

"The party invites its executive to induce the federal economic department to take steps for the introduction of a law creating expert commissions for the preparation of economic measures."

At the bottom of this recommendation, as well as of the whole movement, there was the almost universal dissatisfaction with the new customs tariff, the greatly raised duties having prevailed up to now failing to increase the fiscal revenue or to abate the prevailing export crisis. The indispensable reduction of the cost of living is, on the other hand, naturally prevented by high import duties.

WOMEN TO HELP ENFORCE LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Pledging themselves to work for enforcement of the prohibition law, the members of the Providence League of Women Voters, in annual session, urged "the necessity for earnest continued purpose to eliminate the great evil absolutely." Marshal Foch was praised for his attitude in giving due recognition to prohibition while visiting in this country. President Harding was commended for calling the nations of the world into conference on the subject of reduction of armaments.

THE COAST OF CORNWALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

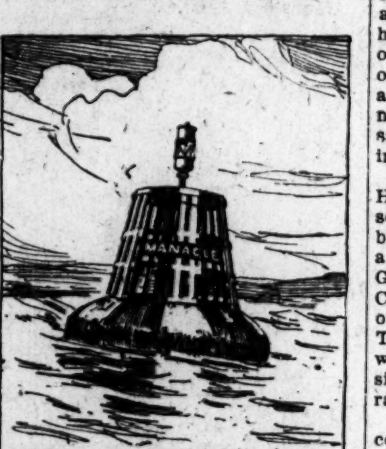
Inland, the county of Cornwall is one of bleak, wind-swept, treeless downs, dotted with stone circles, cromlechs and menhirs, the relics of a forgotten race. It is the home of many a legend and tradition, preserved tenaciously in the recollection of an intensely conservative people. Its beauty is the beauty of desolate places, an austere, romantic charm, totally different from that of the smiling Devon coast, with their whitewashed, thatched cottages nestling among em-



Land's End

bowing trees. It is a county of granite and furs, swept by the Atlantic gales or swathed in the Atlantic fogs, of lonely pools and the gaunt workings of derelict tin mines. Of gray boulders each with its bleak little chapel whose creeds have replaced the ancient beliefs of Cornwall.

But the face she turns to the sea is one of surpassing beauty. From Land's End to Plymouth, where the old-fashioned Cornish folk "foreign parts" begin, her coastline is one magnificent panorama of majestic headlands, beautiful bays, and golden beaches; caves filled with the thunder of the advancing or receding tides, fantastic rocks to which local legend or fancy has given romantic or grotesque titles; little villages with boats drawn up on the shore, and a white, flag-staffed coastguard station overlooking the sea; tall lighthouses on lonely windswept, white-battered promontories or solitary rocks set amid the roar of the sea... beautiful in every mood, alike in the long golden days of summer, when the sea, blue in the deep and green in the shoal water, only shows the merest white fringe of foam where it breaks at the foot of the headlands, or when the west wind brings the great rollers charging in from the Atlantic.



The Manacle Bell Buoy

roaring in the caves and tossing the fuming spray as high as the lighthouse lantern.

Seen from the Sea

And to see this panorama as it should be seen one ought to behold it from the sea—preferably from the deck of some small coasting vessel in fair weather, when it is possible to approach near enough to the shore to pick out its salient features in detail. Land's End, for example, seen thus has a look which well accords with its name. From the landward side it has generally been considered disappointing, disfigured as it is by the debris of countless picnic parties, and by crowds of motors and charabancs. But from the sea it is magnificent in its stark finality. No name, uncertain, shiftable shore-line is here; but the land goes striding proudly into the ocean, breasting grandly the thousands of miles of tossing, restless waters which divide the Old World from the New. The sea birds cry and dive and soar about its fretted face, and the sun, sinking into the Atlantic, glids with its last rays the waves which roll over the lost land of Llynnesse. For, if tradition tells aright, Britain once extended 30 miles further into the Atlantic. The Isles of Scilly are now the only visible remnant of this lost land, though, as some folk say, the sunken cities may be seen in very calm weather deep down below the swaying weed where the fish swim to and fro.

A narrow channel separates the mainland and the Longships lighthouse, through which small vessels may pass when the sea is especially smooth, and far out at sea, like an upward-pointing finger, may be seen the solitary Wolf Rock lighthouse, whose watchers keep their isolated vigil in the turmoil of the wild Atlantic. And about the base of the Land's End headland is a mass of tumbled rocks, most of them bearing names derived from some real or imaginary resemblance to man or beast. The origin of the name of the Armed Knight rocks, shown in the illustration,

may be traced without much difficulty.

A little to the north of Land's End lies Cape Cornwall, the only promontory in England bearing the name of "cape," with close beside it the well-known rocks called the Brisons. Just above Cape Cornwall is the famous Betallick tin mine, whose workings extend several miles under the sea.

Lizard Head

To the south is Lizard Head, or the Lizard, as it is generally called, the southernmost point of England, as Land's End is the most westerly. The Lizard is as famous as Land's End itself, perhaps more so, for here are situated the celebrated Poldhu wireless station and the important Lizard



Land's End

lighthouse, as well as Lloyd's signal station.

The promontory is formed, like all those on the coast, of the far-famed Cornish granite, and at Kynance Cove is quarried the beautiful veined serpentine stone from which are made the little model lighthouses and other objects, which are popular souvenirs with visitors to the neighborhood.

In the curve of Mount's Bay—beloved of artists—which lies between Land's End and the Lizard, may be seen the outline of St. Michael's Mount, crowned by its ancient castle, the seat of the St. Aubyn family—a curious replica, though on a smaller scale, of the great Mont St. Michel across the channel.

Whether it should also be possible to obtain, after passing the Lizard, a view of the reef known as the Manacles. These rocks, whose name is really derived from the old Cornish words, "men eglis,"—"church rocks," from a supposed resemblance to an ecclesiastical building, are very well-known to seamen. They serve the purpose of sheltering the little harbor of Coverack. Close at hand is the village of Porthoustock with its tiny bay and pebbly beach, its gaunt stone quarries flanking the entrance, and perhaps a topsail schooner filling her hold from the sheets; while inland on the skyline may be seen the spire of the fine old church of St. Keverne, a familiar guiding mark to mariners, named after one of the many Cornish saints whose influence is so marked in the nomenclature of the Duchy.

Passing by the entrance to Falmouth Harbor and the Zeze headland, Portscatho comes into sight with its little bay, and the Lannan Church above it, a sea-mark like that of St. Keverne. Gerrans is said to be named after the Cornish prince, Geraint, the husband of Enid in Malory's romance, and Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," whose castle is believed to have been situated not far from the present Gerrans Churchtown.

The next outstanding feature of the coast is the Dodman, a promontory of many associations, which has recently been acquired for the nation. It is mentioned in the old sea song, "Spanish Ball," as a majestic mass of granite, and those who wish may trace in its outline many a fantastic silhouette, among them a very unmistakable lion's head.

Beyond the Dodman lies the little port of Mevagissey, with its picturesque pier and breakwater, its tiny lighthouse, its brown-sailed fleet and multitude of mewing gulls. Then follow Fowey, "Troy Town" of many novels by "Q." Polperro and Looe. Looe sent out stout ships very early in British sea story, witness the old ballad which tells of the deeds of "the George of Looe and the Swanstake" all along the coast of High Barbary.

And now the sight of "Ram Head off Plymouth" reminds us that we are nearing "foreign parts," and the last of Cornwall; and, though many a stately headland and noble seaport is yet to be seen along this southern seaboard, none will be found to surpass and few to equal those which lie between Plymouth Sound and the last of England.

LUMBER SHIPMENTS GOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Washington.—Lumber shipments from local mills in October totaled 6,650,000 feet, being far smaller than in the two or three preceding months but yet considered as a "good month" by the sawmill men. The shipments from here in the last three months totaled 28,400,000 feet.

SECOND CONGRESS OF SWISS WOMEN

Parliamentary Efficiency Characterizes Gathering at Berne to Consider Means for Promoting Women's Interests

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—Exactly 25 years ago the first Swiss Congress for Women's Interests met at Geneva. The condition of things generally, and the position of women in particular, having changed enormously since, it was thought time to organize another gathering. It was prepared with great ability and has terminated its strenuous work in this city.

Among its most outstanding features was the fact that it was entirely arranged by women and that none but women speakers made an appearance, whereas, at Geneva, men had prevailed among organizers and lecturers. A quarter of a century ago the Swiss woman's movement was insignificant.

The extent to which it has increased is clearly shown by the number of congressional delegates: 1750 women and a regrettably small sprinkling of men, only some 20-odd. This is almost equal to the participation in the 1913 congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance at Budapest which was, at the time, considered to be the biggest women's meeting ever held in Europe. Berne excelled in another respect; it seemed to prove anew the earnestness of women's gatherings. While men are generally known to fix the beginning of morning sittings for 9:30 or 10 o'clock, and on most occasions hardly settle down to work until about half an hour later, this second Swiss gathering not only opened its morning meetings at 9 precisely but every hall of the five sections into which the congress was divided was overcrowded half an hour before; hence every lecture had to be repeated once, most of them even twice. Such enthusiasm was taken by many persons to be an unmistakable sign that not another 25 years are going to elapse before a third Swiss women's congress will be summoned.

Undue Haste Not in Evidence

The agenda was exceptionally heavy, yet thoroughly mastered without any trace of customary haste. About a dozen national women's associations having jointly organized the second congress, it goes without saying that a large number of problems were dealt with—educational, professional, social, economical, domestic political.

Legally and socially women have a comparatively high status in this country, but in public life they are practically nowhere as yet. They hold no public positions or offices—political, administrative, cantonal, municipal, or otherwise. They are just barely beginning to obtain church suffrage. Municipal suffrage is in near sight for them in two or three cantons. While parliamentary suffrage has been granted to the women of most European nations, and even to half a dozen East Indian states or provinces already, there is no trace of it in this Republic.

The principal reason for this paradoxical state of affairs, which naturally played a great part in the Berne discussions, and was the subject of not a few desiderata, is quite similar to the one which prevented the introduction of federal women's suffrage in the United States for so long a period. It is the necessity for introducing it cantonally, i. e., state by state, only the difficulty is much greater in Switzerland than it is in America, owing to the fact that there the adoption depended on the consent of the single state legislatures, whereas here, beside the cantonal parliaments, it is also a matter for the totality of cantonal electors to decide. If the federal Parliament were competent to introduce it, Switzerland should have had it by now; but it is difficult to win over the electorates. Hence it was rejected by the people in the first three cantons whose legislatures had adopted it within the last few years (Basel, Zurich, Neuchâtel). In the canton of Geneva a plebiscite on its introduction is imminent, the cantonal Council having adopted it recently by a majority of only one vote. A Geneva Men's League for Woman Suffrage, which originated in May, is trying to save the measure from being defeated by the people.

Duties as Well as Rights

The speakers laid no smaller stress on the duties of women than on the rights claimed by them. This is characteristic of the earnestness of the attitude of Swiss women toward the commonwealth and of the patience they show with the long delay of their political rights. Surely, it has been argued, this calm patience should be rewarded by the granting of those rights at an early date. The suggestions, motions, recommendations and resolutions of the congress go far to show that it strewed plenty of seeds into well prepared and ready furrows. Fortunately there are enough hands and heads at disposal for promoting the seeds' growth.

Although many of the problems on the agenda were of an international nature, they were considered in their more national aspects, and as none but specially women's questions were dealt with, it is no wonder that the Berne congress was among the very few big present-day meetings to omit the League of Nations from the range of their deliberations.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY AND LIQUOR IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The organized temperance forces throughout Canada will support the Progressives at the forthcoming general election, according to the Rev. Ben H. Spence, secretary of the Council of the Dominion Alliance. Mr. Spence reminded his audience that "the Progressive Party declares that to bring about a greater measure of democracy in government we recommend the prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages in Canada."

"This," said Mr. Spence, "is certainly the most explicit and advanced pronouncement made by any party and if enlarged to exclude exportation and transportation, which recent developments show to be absolutely necessary, it would be entirely satisfactory." The prohibition question cannot be solved in any such way as the Liberal Party platform proposes, simply by supplemental federal legislation applying to some particular province. Indeed, that great leader of the Liberal Party, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, declared himself most emphatically upon this point, and is on record as saying that he was strongly opposed to the enactment, for any province, of legislation that did not apply to the whole Dominion; legislation ought to tend to promote unity rather than separate the different communities.

"The Labor platform," continued Mr. Spence, "does not deal specifically with the prohibition issue. It does contain a declaration in favor of the initiative and referendum, and Labor leaders contend that, through this, the prohibition issue and other questions can, must, and will be settled absolutely in harmony with the will of the people."

"The Conservative Party has a record and can be judged by performances rather than by promise. The Union Government, formed in 1917, passed the wartime prohibition bill, but also repealed that prohibition without giving the people an opportunity to express themselves on it, or to make it permanent. What has been given in its place is pitifully inadequate, nor is there in the declaration of Premier Meighen or any of his colleagues a statement of policy that gives hope of more advanced legislation."

AGRARIANS IN CANADA UPHOLD FREE TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The ultimate elimination of protection in the fiscal policy of Canada is the goal of the Agrarian Party, according to the manifesto which T. A. Crerar, the party's accepted leader, has issued in Toronto. It is recognized, however, that changes must be brought about in a manner which will give a fair opportunity to Canadian industries now enjoying protection to adjust themselves to such changes. In the manifesto, however, the Agrarians refuse to accept the question of the tariff as the only issue. They admit that the tariff is important, "but the supreme issue today is whether our government is to be free or fettered, and whether legislation in the future shall be for the few or for the many."

"Because of the financial condition of this country," continues the manifesto, "the great need is sound business administration. This is a time when patriotism must come before party, when the national well-being must be the concern of every good citizen."

"This new political movement is essentially Liberalism in the true sense of the word. We are free men and we want a free Parliament, and to that end scores of thousands of voters throughout Canada are providing the necessary funds to carry the election campaign. This is the business of the people."

11

10

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRIMARY COTTON
GOODS MARKETS

Comparative Firmness of Prices
Despite Small Demand Is In-
terpreted to Indicate Approval
of More Stable Condition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Primary cotton goods markets have made little progress during the past week—at least not on the surface—and the volume of dealing was much less than normal. There was price yielding here and there but the remarkable thing about the situation is the comparative firmness of prices despite the extremely small demand. Experienced merchants see in this feature indications of an early approach to more stable conditions and attribute the firmness partly to the strength of raw cotton values but more particularly to the extremely limited stocks in intermediate channels. Stories are continually coming in of ill-assorted lines in retail establishments and of difficulties encountered by consumers in getting the proper size or model of this or that kind of garment, and apparently the retailers are content to lose sales rather than run the risk of overstocking. The naming of percale prices covering deliveries during the next three months was done this week and created some surprise because it was not expected quite so early. All the brands were priced on the same basis, which was 1/4 to 3/4 cents above what was previously quoted. This is not as high as would be warranted by the rise in gray goods prices during the past three months, but the big printers preferred to name a figure low enough to insure a free movement of goods and avoid the danger of bringing trading to a standstill by too large a jump. Most of these houses have been taking orders quietly from their regular customers on an at value basis for several weeks, but the approach of inventory time for the jobbers and the desirability of getting the market on a basis for winter orders has led them to make a move. In determining the printers to set at rest all uncertainty at once on the price question.

Finishing Plants Busy

The finishing plants are probably the busiest part of the entire textile industry at the present time, but the cotton cloth mills are 90 per cent engaged and some of them are well sold into the new year. Some talk of further wage readjustments is heard from time to time, but the indications point to the improbability of any general cut before spring. Print cloths have been rather quiet during the week, but sales totaled more than the previous week by reason of the buying of some of the big printers, who have placed orders since naming percale prices and are now fairly well covered on their wide print cloth requirements for the next two months. For 38 1/2 inch 5 1/2 yard 64 by 60s there was dealing at 1/4 cents and eastern goods brought as high as 1/2 cents, while 30 square four yard brought 13 1/2 cents with one good sized sale reported at 13 1/2 cents. There was inquiry for narrow goods and some dealing on the basis of 5 cents for 27 inch 64 by 60s with other constructions in proportion. Fall River reported sales approximating 30,000 pieces, but was unable because of price considerations to get any considerable quantity of the orders placed by printers and its total was swelled considerably by sales of low priced goods made by many of the southern mills.

The accumulations of spots in mill hands are remarkably small, and invariably a smart demand for spot goods lifts prices considerably. Many of the eastern mills were wise enough to buy heavily of raw cotton before prices went up the last time, and are now able to feed out spot goods at a slight profit when market conditions are favorable, although the financial statements issued by a number of the Fall River plants during the past 30 days show that almost every one of them have been paying their dividends out of surplus, and show a net operating loss in some cases for the entire 12 months.

Combed Yarn Fabrics

Fine combed yarn fabrics have been moving very slowly during the week, but prices have remained very stiff, despite the lack of demand. Mills are well sold into the new year and are not pressed for an outlet for their production. Just now, the inquiry for fancies and novelties continues good, and the strength of the extra staple cotton necessary to make this type of fabric has prevented any sagging, even if manufacturers were so inclined. Yarns have been, if anything, more quiet than a week ago, but that was possible. What little buying there was came in very small lots and very evidently was of the hand-to-mouth character. Yarn consumers are not at all satisfied with the holding power of present values, and point to the softening already showing in corded yarns as evidence of the probability of further recessions. Combed yarns have continued firm, and that despite very scattered and limited business, while the yarns, for the moment, are absolutely flat.

Despite the lack of normal business, however, the cotton goods markets show up very favorably by comparison to other big industries, and it has been said in a more thoroughly liquidated condition than any other line. This applies particularly to the primary channels, but the liquidation is beginning now in secondary quarters, and as a part of this movement the New York garment-making establishments have announced a return to

the piece-work system in the interests of economy. They are facing a strike beginning next week, the unions having refused to accede to the change, but the prospect of a tie-up, though it may temporarily affect the market for lining fabrics and some similar lines, is not at all disturbing the cotton goods markets as a whole, for there is settled confidence in the inevitability of the change and in the failure of any attempt on the part of the unions to resist it.

VIEW OF FINANCIAL
STATUS IN CANADA

Facts and Figures Quoted to Con-
firm Conclusion That General
Prospect Is Encouraging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—J. H. Gundy, one of Toronto's leading financiers in addressing the Electric Club here, expressed the opinion that "Canada's financial position today, notwithstanding the difficulties of the period, gives no cause for alarm. We have turned the corner," said Mr. Gundy, "and have reason for satisfaction in the general outlook." The speaker based this conclusion on the following facts and figures. National revenues for the six months ended with September, 1920, showed a surplus of \$67,000,000. The corresponding period of 1919 year showed a surplus of \$68,000,000, a balance of revenue in the two years of \$135,000,000. Current bank loans have decreased during the year by nearly \$200,000,000, while savings deposits are actually \$10,000,000 ahead. So far as Canadian trade is concerned, there was a favorable balance for the year ending September last of \$70,000,000, compared with an unfavorable balance in the previous year of \$118,000,000. Mr. Gundy said that the predictions that because of the tremendous money need of the world, higher money rates would necessarily obtain, had not been realized. It had turned out that these conditions worked their own cure, the high rates asked so checking borrowing as to make it impossible, and many dealers were forced to lower their prices in order to do business. The result had been that people had not got back to where money for sound enterprises could be obtained easily and comfortably.

EMPIRE COTTON
GROWING PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office
LONDON, England—It is announced that the King in Council has approved the grant of a charter to the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, a permanent body which is being set up to carry into effect the recommendations made by the Empire Cotton Growing Committee. This committee was appointed in 1917 to inquire into the possibilities of cotton production within the Empire. The object of the corporation will be to extend the cotton-growing areas of the Empire. Under the charter the corporation will, among other functions, have power to assist in the development and strengthening of the agricultural departments of the dependencies and colonies, and to provide facilities for training men for posts under these departments, and to undertake the marketing of crops where this will prove of assistance to the local governments. The affairs of the corporation will be in the hands of an administrative council, the presidency of which has been accepted by Lord Derby.

DROP IN FINANCING
OF CORPORATIONS

NEW YORK, New York—Corporate financing during October was very tight, reflecting the lessening demand for capital in all fields of industry. All issues offered, however, were well absorbed. Railroad, public utility and industrial bonds and notes offered during the month amounted to \$7,052,570, against \$25,551,200 in September and \$34,519,390 in October, 1920. Interest rates remained high, ranging from 7 per cent to 8 per cent. The Philadelphia Company sold \$18,000,000 5 per cent bonds, but these were offered at a discount which netted more than 7 per cent.

A feature of October's financing was the absence of any railroad offerings, although in previous months railroads issued a large amount of new securities, aggregating \$583,704,700. The amounts of bonds, notes and stock issued by railroads, industrial and public utility corporations in October, 1921, and the first 10 months, with the totals for each class, follow:

October	Bonds	Notes	Stock
Railroad	\$115,320,000	\$17,350,000	\$6,516,820
Industrial	\$33,725,000	1,304,000	2,505,250
Pub. Util.	\$5,375,500	12,654,000	3,022,070
Total	\$154,420,500	\$31,308,000	\$12,044,140

Approximately \$11,837,000 out of the \$7,052,570 financing in October or 15.4 per cent was for retiring maturing securities. This compares with \$33,159,000, or 13.5 per cent in September and \$79,207,000 in October, 1920.

WOOLWORTH SALES INCREASE

NEW YORK, New York—F. W. Woolworth Company reports sales for October at \$14,406,922, against \$13,242,416 for October last year, a gain of 8.7 per cent. The gain in old stores was \$919,022, a gain of 4.15 per cent. For the 10 months sales were \$110,355,604, against \$106,959,383 in the same period in 1920, a gain of 3.18 per cent. The gain in old stores for the 10 months was \$1,324,923, a gain of 1.24 per cent.

PETROLEUM POLICY
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Protection of Country and Ex-
pansion of Industries Depends
Upon Regular Oil Supply.
Chamber of Commerce Is Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office
LONDON, England—The aggressive oil policy of the British is dictated by something more than sentimentality or aversion to the protection of our country and the expansion of our industries depend upon the assurance of regular supplies of oil products," said Mr. A. Beeby Thompson, in an address on the petroleum problem which he delivered at the London Chamber of Commerce recently. The oil position of the Empire was less precarious than was usually suspected. The British had sat on their oil resources whilst America bestowed her richest mineral treasures lavishly and generously. The British had secured the world for new sources of supply whilst America had rested content with her home resources. There was no philanthropic motive involved, but the fact remained that America had skimmed the cream of her oil wealth at a period when prices were low, whilst Britain entered the world's market with her high production when the value of oil had appreciated, and her prices were high. As surprise after surprise had followed the activities of the petroleum prospector in America, so would the efforts of enterprising pioneers be regarded in other countries. Hitherto operations had been mainly centered where manifestations of the presence of oil had been well developed, but nature was not always so kind in giving such an obvious clue to the wealth concealed underground. As oil prices were unduly inflated after the war, so was the reverse movement being overdone.

Rise Follows Curtailment

The general curtailment of oilfield operations was sure to be followed by another substantial rise of prices in due course. That there was a grave miscalculation of future requirements was shown by the sudden reversal of the oil market. Today there was a glut of oil, and American operators were agitating for the imposition of an import tax on foreign oils instead of recommending conservation of their own resources, and free admission of alien supplies.

America had yielded up to 1920 about 5,500,000 barrels of oil, or over 62 per cent of the world's output, whereas the British Empire had only produced about 162,000,000 barrels of oil or 2 per cent of the world's total sum. On the other hand America had developed about 4500 square miles of oil territory whilst the output of British territory had been derived from about 70 square miles. Today the relative yield of United States and British Empire was about 32 to 1. Although these facts were irrefutable, and at a glance disconcerting, they did not represent the full participation of British enterprise in oil, nor adequately represent the capabilities of the Empire's resources. British capital controlled supplies of oil so well distributed geographically that much of the danger of total isolation in the event of war was removed.

Disregarding financial holdings in foreign countries, British capital probably controlled a yearly output of about 74,000,000 barrels of oil, or about 15 per cent of the world's output, of which about one-fifth was derived from the Empire. Companies with a nominal capital of hundreds of millions sterling were registered for petroleum enterprise, and there was much unrecorded expenditure on private undertakings.

Prospective Possibilities

Eastern Bengal and Assam were likely to evolve surprises to the surprise of explorers, continued Mr. Thompson, and the northwest provinces of India furnished attractive possibilities. Many were the manifestations of oil along the foothills of the Himalayas that would not long remain neglected when peaceful conditions returned. The prospects in Egyptian territory were considerable, and Palestine presented possibilities of no mean order. Of all the areas in Britain controlled, Mesopotamia possibly offered the greatest opportunities.

There was no need for the solicitude of the government toward the oil industry. It required no coddling, and those responsible for Britain's great petroleum companies were well able to protect themselves. For the development of petroleum facilities were wanted, not obstructions, and operations should be unfettered by favoritism or the British public would be made to pay very heavily.

RAILROAD CHAIRMAN OPPOSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Newman Erb and F. H. Prince, principal stockholders of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, have filed protest with the United States Commerce Commission against Charles Hayden serving as chairman of the board. The protest alleges that Charles Hayden has no financial interest in Minneapolis & St. Louis and is also chairman of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, which has 14 competitive points in common with Minneapolis & St. Louis.

ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Census Bureau has announced that spinning active during September, 1921, totaled 23,598,415. Spindle hours were 7,379,408, 671, active spindles for cotton-growing states totaled 15,338,584, and for all other states 15,559,831.

BRAZIL'S ATTITUDE
ON FOREIGN BANKS

Movement Is On Foot to Limit
Transactions in Foreign Ex-
change to the Bank of Brazil

NEW YORK, New York—A movement is reported to be progressing in Rio de Janeiro to curtail the activities of foreign banks in Brazil by making foreign exchange transactions the exclusive privilege of the Bank of Brazil. This bank already enjoys the great advantage over all other banks in that it is exempted from the stamp tax on bills of exchange and is sole provider of drafts for payment of gold customs duties. Foreign banks are, however, so well organized and prudently managed, that they are able to successfully compete with the Bank of Brazil, whenever the government is not in the market to peg the rate. They transact a large share of the foreign exchange business. The other native banks are also contemplated in the proposed measure of limitation, but they will not be broadly affected as they do not deal much in foreign exchange.

The basic idea of the movement is to compel the foreign banks to use their own capital for loans and discounts instead of accumulating huge cash reserves for financing their foreign exchange transactions. Last August the cash balances of 23 banks established in Rio de Janeiro amounted, in the aggregate, to 640,427 contos of reis. (A conto is now worth about \$100.) Of this total the Bank of Brazil had 98,788 contos, the 16 foreign banks, 508,373 contos, and the six native banks, 33,266 contos. At this time the six most important foreign banks had accepted deposits—in current account and for fixed terms—and had made discounts and loans in accordance with table below:

	In dollars	Loans discounts
Nat. City Bank of N. Y.	76,282	55,778
French & Italian Bank	254,235	182,579
Royal Bank of Canada	32,925	25,916
London & Brazilian Bank	20,430	24,532
British Bk. of So. Am.	50,034	30,928
Lon. & River Plate Bk.	43,215	21,869
Total six banks	514,348	335,002

It is suggested that the proportion of 66 per cent for loans in relation to deposits is too low, and that a minimum ratio should be established by law, and also the ratio between capital and deposits.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Germany has underbid American interests over \$2,000,000 on a contract for the construction of telephone service in Uruguay, but has not yet been awarded the contract, as it is doubtful if delivery and equipment can be guaranteed in accordance with the terms of the government.

Of the paper currency circulation of Poland, which now amounts to approximately 150,000,000,000 Polish marks, it is estimated at Warsaw that something less than 120,000,000,000 marks are actually circulating in Poland, the balance being held abroad.

The American Bankers Association and the vigilance committee of the National Association of Motion Picture Industry will join to protect investors against fraudulent stock schemes of wildcat film companies. It is stated that more than \$500,000,000 was invested in fake film promotions last year.

The organization of a cotton trading corporation at the free port of Danzig, designed primarily for handling American cotton consigned to European spinners, is indicated in an announcement received by the United States Department of Agriculture. Polish spinners, it has been learned, desire to buy their cotton in Danzig, paying cash for it at the time of delivery. The spinners are consuming about 20,000 bales of cotton a month, but consumption is gradually increasing.

SUGAR SURPLUS IN CUBA

NEW YORK, New York—Raw sugar on hand in Cuba at the end of October amounted to 2,606,107,840 pounds, compared with 686,931,840 pounds at the same time last year, according to the American Sugar Bulletin. This large stock indicates the largest carry-over on record, despite the fact that sales have been made on the island at 1 1/2 cents a pound. The total is more than one-fourth the annual consumption of the United States.

CHEAPER STEEL IN WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office
SWANSEA, Wales—The South Wales Steel Association announces a further reduction in the price of steel and tinplate bars by 5s. to 28 1/2s. per ton of 2240 pounds. This is due to the competition of Belgian manufacturers whose bars have been delivered at Swansea at 28s. This reduction means a further drop in wages under the sliding scale.

WAR FINANCE LOANS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States War Finance Corporation has approved the following advances: \$100,000 to a bank in South Carolina on agricultural loans; \$55,000 to a financing institution in Texas on live stock; \$45,000 to a bank in Montana on live stock; \$300,000 to a financial institution financing small farmers in New York State; and the following agricultural loans: amounts of \$200,000, \$30,000 and \$50,000 to three banks in South Dakota; \$12,000 to a bank in North Dakota; \$25,000 to a bank in Virginia; and \$90,000 to a bank in Nebraska.

CRUDE OIL UP AGAIN

FINDLAY, Ohio—The Ohio Oil Company has announced advances of 45 to 50 cents in prices of Wyoming grades of crude oil.

FINANCIAL SURVEY
MADE IN AUSTRALIA

Decrease in Public Debt, Over-
subscription to Loan-Tax Re-
vision and Easier Money Pros-
pect, Signs of Better Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria—With a surplus of \$6,500,000 in hand, an over-subscribed local loan for repatriation purposes, a decrease in the net public debt, and the prospect of another financial year without new taxation, Australia's Treasurer, Sir Joseph Cook, is able to face with confidence the expected excess of expenditure over revenue in the current 12 months. While the revenue of the Commonwealth was \$65,517,608, an excess over the estimate of \$2,152,908, the expenditure out of revenue was \$64,624,087, or \$2,438,491 less than anticipated by the Treasurer. Sir Joseph Cook estimates that there will be a deficit of about \$2,800,000 on the financial year 1921-22, but this deducted from the surplus in hand still leaves \$3,800,000.

Fruits of Over-Importing

Customs and excise revenue play a big part in the budget figures. In the year recently closed on June 30, they brought in \$3,876,906 more than was expected, as a result of the abnormal over-importing. For the current year, the pendulum is swinging over and a falling off of \$5,678,906 is anticipated. The abnormal part played by "stimulants" will be understood by the fact that last year they represented \$13,356,424 out of the total customs and excise returns of \$31,809,906.

While the aggregate expenditure of the Commonwealth this year, revenue and loan, may be about \$31,000,000, it is anticipated that much less will be spent than in 1920-21; the drop in expenditure may be \$11,500,000. Included in the expenditure this year will be \$3,000,000 for the completion of shipbuilding contracts of the Commonwealth's merchant marine, \$335,000 for the Murray River water scheme, \$200,000 for buildings at the federal capital site of Canberra, \$500,000 for aviation development and aerial mails, \$2,260,946 for repatriation purposes, \$7,000,000 for the settlement of soldiers on the land and \$4,000,000 for the building of war-service homes. The settlement and war-service homes items will be met by the Diggers' Loan of \$10,000,000, which has been oversubscribed.

Net Debt Reduced

On June 30 the gross war debt of the Commonwealth was \$359,606,719, and its other debts amounted \$42,113,306, making the huge total of \$401,720,025 for 5,600,000 people. Although the gross debt rose during the year by \$20,410,121, yet actually the net public debt is now \$5,800,872 less than at the end of June, 1920. During the last financial year the Commonwealth created \$38,997,071 new debt. Against this must be placed the \$18,286,950, representing redemption and money not spent on war gratuities. When the money repayable to the Commonwealth by the states and soldiers, and the balance of unexpended loan money are reckoned, together with the future repayment out of profits of the sums spent on the Commonwealth lenders, then the net public debt has shrunk as stated. In connection with the public debt it is interesting to note that Australians have lent to their own government for war and repatriation purposes \$256,000,000.

Sir Joseph Cook now expects an era of cheaper money. Within the last six months the Bank of England rate has dropped from 7 per cent to 5 1/2 per cent. Australia's present adverse balance of trade is prominently indicated by the selling price of "demand" drafts on London, which since December last has averaged 37s. 6d. per 100, the highest in the history of the Commonwealth. It is expected that conditions will improve in this year and the government hopes that the position will be speedily ameliorated by the settlement of returned soldiers on the land, the resumption of immigration, and the provision of additional large cargo-carrying vessels. Australia's mountain of wool is being reduced, and sales of wheat and dairy produce abroad are satisfactory. The excellent prospects for the next harvest and the steady deflation of values are also considered hopeful signs by the Treasurer.

Taxation Reforms

Following the report of the Royal Commission on Taxation, the treasurer has decided to introduce several long-needed reforms. Relief from taxation will be given in certain cases in connection with profits on the sale of mining leases, and exemption will be granted from income tax to shareholders in companies of any distribution of value representing profit on the sale of capital assets or the writing up in value of capital assets. Primary producers will be taxed at a rate applicable to their average income over a period of five years but if there has been no income in any year no tax need be paid in the following year. The minimum tax of £1 on single persons without dependents is abolished. A measure of relief is also given to members of cooperative societies.

Following the scheme recommended by the sub-committee of the British Royal Commission on Taxation, the federal government has decided to assist in eliminating double taxation within the Empire. The Federal Treasurer gives the

following analysis of taxation in Australia, as compared with New Zealand and the United Kingdom:

	Direct	Indirect	Total
States	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commonwealth	2 15 0	5 17 0	7 12 0
New Zealand	1 11 4	5 17 0	6 18 11
United Kingdom	10 6 5	7 16 1	17 24 6

GAIN IS SHOWN IN
SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Total in United States for June,
1921, Is Greater Than for
the Same Month of Last Year

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Deposits in mutual savings banks in the United States on June 30, 1921, amounted to \$5,575,181,000, compared with \$5,186,345,000 in June, 1920. Depositors totaled 9,619,260, while the average deposit account was \$579.59, compared with 9,445,327 and \$549.19, respectively, in the same month last year.

Of the 623 reporting banks, all except 26 are located in the New England and eastern states, and the deposits in the banks of these geographical divisions amounted to nearly 96 per cent of the total in the banks of that class.

In the New England states the deposits in these savings institutions increased \$63,000,000, of which \$47,000,000 were in the banks in Massachusetts, and the balance of the increase is shown in the remaining states, ranging from about \$1,400,000 in New Hampshire to nearly \$6,000,000 in Rhode Island. The average deposit in banks in this geographical division was \$500.01.

Deposits in the savings banks in the eastern states increased from \$3,025,000,000 to \$3,284,000,000, showing a net increase of about \$259,000,000. This increase was mainly in the banks in the State of New York; wherein the increase was \$250,000,000. With the exception of New Jersey banks, which lost approximately \$10,000,000, there was an increase in deposits in the savings banks of each state in this geographical division.

BELGIANS OBTAIN
ORDERS IN CHINA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—A competition recently instituted in China for the best plan for a bridge to be constructed across the Yellow River, resulted in the first prize being awarded to a Belgian firm, the Belgian Company of Railways and Railway Enterprises. Forty-nine projects, presented by 22 different firms, were examined, including 15 French, 14 Chinese, seven German, six American, two Japanese, two Belgian, one Austrian, one Italian and one English. The Belgian project provided for an expenditure of 62,200,000 francs.

The bridge will have a total length of about three kilometers. It is situated on the line of railway that runs from Bankow to Peking, and is to replace a bridge built more than 20 years ago. Besides the above, Belgian firms took part in an adjudication in China, and successfully obtained some big orders. The works and foundations of Haine St. Pierre (the Goldschmidt firm) acting for a group of Belgian constructors, lifted an order for 30 locomotives at 410,000 francs each, at present rate of change equivalent to \$2150. The English estimates varied between \$13,075 and \$19,750, f.o.b. Liverpool. The six locomotives of English type were also adjudged to a Belgian group at 412,000 francs each, or \$2675 at the present rate of exchange. The lowest English estimate was \$11,000 per machine and the highest \$17,250. The two "Mikado" type locomotives were obtained by the American Locomotive Company at \$2,000 gold dollars each. The only English estimate amounted to \$14,904.

COAL PRODUCTION
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The coal output for the mines of Great Britain for the week ended October 8 was 4,287,900 tons, against 4,118,200 tons in the previous week, and 4,713,100 tons in the week ended October 9, 1920.

	Oct. 1	Oct. 8
Northumberland	188,900	219,300
Durham	589,100	593,700
Yorkshire	730,800	745,800
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales	360,500	360,100
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester	496,400	504,800
Stafford, Shropshire, Warwick, Worcester	287,000	307,300
South Wales and Monmouthshire	284,000	298,500
Other English districts	78,500	83,200
Scotland	582,600	576,900
Total	4,118,200	4,287,900

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Big arrivals of hogs, the most numerous, with but one exception, since last April, forced quotations down in the hog market yesterday, prices declining 25 to 40 cents a hundredweight. Provisions also reacted considerably as a result. The wheat market was unsettled after a strong opening. Closing quotations were slightly higher, with December delivery at 1.04 1/2 and May at 1.09 1/2.

ITALIAN BANK TO FINANCE TRADE

MILAN, Italy—The Banca Italo Rumena has been incorporated with a capital stock of 10,000,000 lire, of which 2,000,000 lire have been paid in. The bank will assist in the financing of trade with Rumania.

QUESTION OF VALUE
OF GERMAN MARKS

No Prospect of Complete Re-
habilitation, Says Financial
Observer Who Says Stabiliza-
tion at Some Point Is Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Any possibility of the complete rehabilitation of the pre-war value of the German mark is absurd, said a prominent student of the banking situation, who has recently returned from Germany, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Of course, what the German Government may attempt to do is purely a political matter, and as far as anyone in the United States can see, pure guesswork. In a letter just received from Bremen, it is stated that, contrary to general opinion in the United States, the purchasing power of the mark in Germany is lower rather than higher than the exchange rates. This is entirely a new development and may account for much of the speculation. Of course the cause of the depression is due to the outrageous confusion over reparations payments and the fact that taxation over there is not even making a pretense of meeting government expenses.

Fixing Currency Value

"It might be possible to stabilize the currency, fixing the value of the mark at, say, 2 to 2 1/2 cents, and keep it there, either by fiat, or after the manner practiced in South America. For instance, the Argentine peso was originally issued as equivalent to a dollar, but after gradually dropping down to an exchange value of about 25 cents, it recovered somewhat. Then a central bank of issue was organized on a gold basis, which permanently fixed the redemption value in gold at 42 cents, at which point it has remained ever since.

"In the case of Germany, where the currency is issued by the Reichsbank, a bank of issue already established, the process would be just the opposite. It would be necessary for the government or private banks or bankers to organize a new bank, centralizing the gold of the country, redeeming the Reichsbank's currency at a rate to be fixed and issuing in turn its own currency, convertible into gold for exchange purposes.

Paper Money Issue

"But this is mere guesswork and so far has little foundation, as there has not arisen any man or group of men big enough to put this into effect, or with courage enough to carry it through. Of course, as a starting point, it would be necessary to stop the issue of any more paper money from the Reichsbank. "No man outside of Germany is able to tell what the situation is, and no conference of bankers in Washington or elsewhere will be able to settle this matter, as far as can be seen. The only thing to do is to wait."

MARKS CONTINUE TO
DECLINE IN LONDON

LONDON, England—The German mark continues to fall on the London exchange market, breaking to a new low record of 1225 to the £1 sterling yesterday, under heavy offerings. There were few buyers, the belief prevailing that the rate will depreciate still further. Consols for

ALASKA MINERAL PRODUCTION GROWS

Head of Local Geographical Survey Says Future of Territory Is Bright—Only Fraction of Resources Have Been Tapped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
JUNEAU, Alaska.—Conditions are better now in Alaska than in the United States, notwithstanding the curtailment of mining and salmon canning, and Alaskans have reason to be hopeful of the future, according to Dr. Alfred H. Brooks, geologist in charge of Alaskan mineral resources, under the United States Geological Survey.

"Owing to the vast extent of the Territory," said Dr. Brooks, "and the climatic and topographical conditions, so far only about 25 per cent of the country has been examined by experts, and at the present rate it is estimated that it will take the Geological Survey a century to finish the preliminary survey of Alaska. This year seven survey parties have been working in Alaska."

There are some silver and lead ores in the Khatanga mining region, Dr. Brooks reports, which have been developed, and which look promising, although it is too early to say whether it is going to be a big mining district. About 60 prospectors are scattered through the hills, and about a dozen men are engaged in placer mining. Two companies are organized for hydraulic mining but will not begin operations this fall. The mining in this region, as well as in all other parts of Alaska, is retarded by the lack of transportation.

Much Gold Left

"Alaska has large undeveloped resources in gold," continued Dr. Brooks. "While the known rich bonanza placers have been chiefly mined out, there are very extensive areas of low grade placers. These can only be mined by expensive plants, such as dredges, and capital is necessary for their installation. Gold-bearing lodes are widely distributed and will be mined as industrial conditions improve. There are also many deposits of copper that can be profitably exploited when they can be made accessible to transportation. Platinum, tin, tungsten, antimony, graphite, marble, mercury, gypsum and sulphur have been mined in Alaska. There are enormous reserves of lignite in the Territory and there is some very high grade coal. The value of the total mineral output of Alaska up to the close of 1920 is \$400,000,000."

Survey Only Beginning

"There is no question about there being 60 per cent of the gold left," Dr. Brooks says, "but whether it is in large quantities remains to be seen. There was an Alaska oil boom about 20 years ago and some drilling was done in this district, but while the boom was on California oil began to be developed, and there being no need to go as far as Alaska for oil, the capital was drawn from the Territory. Then in 1911 the oil lands were withdrawn from entry, so that no one could get title. This continued for nearly 10 years and all development work stopped. Since the passage of the oil land-lease act, interest in the Alaskan oil fields has revived, and it is believed that there will be considerable activity next summer."

"Petroleum seepages have been found at Cold Bay, on Cook Inlet, at Anchorage, Katalla and Yagataga; over 600 applications have been filed covering an area of over 1,300,000 acres. At Katalla there has been some production. This oil has been refined in a small plant and the gasoline found a local market. All of these places are fairly accessible. Petroleum has also been found in the extreme northern part of Alaska. This region is accessible to navigation for less than two months in summer; it is little known, but the facts in hand indicate favorable geologic conditions for petroleum."

Oil of Good Quality

"The Alaska oil so far as known, is a high-grade refining oil with a high percentage of gasoline, and is from a different—youthful—geologic horizon than that of the Canadian Mackenzie River petroleum."

"The reports from Fairbanks are that the discoveries at Wilbur Creek make a good showing. This is a region which, since 1915, has produced \$3,500,000 worth of placer gold. As the claims on one creek give out from time to time, new discoveries have been made. But it is not believed that this late strike has produced gold in sufficient quantities to result in a stampede like the rush to Nome, Fairbanks, or Dawson in the early days."

"The Willow Creek district is connected by 20 miles of good wagon road with the government railroad. It contains some very promising lode deposits. These have been exploited in a small way at a dozen localities. Five small mines are now being operated and larger developments are started. The district produced about \$150,000 worth of gold in 1920."

"The work of the Geological Survey in Alaska has also included stream gauging or water power investigation. When the war came on, however, it was found necessary to curtail some part of the work, and, as the stream gauging was of less importance to mining than to other industries, wood pulp, for example, this part of the work was discontinued. For five years it had been carried on in conjunction with the Forest Service in southeastern Alaska and valuable data obtained."

NEW PILGRIM COINS ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—It is announced that the United States Treasury has issued a limited number of the Pilgrim half-dollar bearing the date

of 1921. The National Shawmut Bank, the authorized distributing agent, reports that a number of requests have been already received for these new coins from collectors and others desirous of obtaining both issues of the half-dollar as mementos of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

MUSIC

The New York Philharmonic
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Seventy-nine years ago, December 7, 1842, the New York Philharmonic Society gave its "first concert, first season." In the Apollo Rooms, on lower Broadway, near Canal Street, under the baton of its first president, Ureil Corelli Hill, Beethoven's Symphony No. 5, in C minor, was given its first New York hearing. It had been first played in 1808 at Vienna. It is noted by H. E. Krehbiel, in his history of the first half-century of the Philharmonic Society, that the audience was met at the door of the concert hall by several members of the orchestra, chosen for that responsible office "because of appearance and address and these super-ushers escorted the subscribers to benches or pews, for chairs had not yet been introduced."

The remainder of the program is of interest, consisting as it did of "Ode to the Mighty Monitor" from "Oberon," sung by Mme. Otto; the D minor quintet by Hummel; the overture to "Oberon," a duet from Rossini's "Armida," the tenor scene from "Fidelio," an aria from Mozart's "Belmont and Constance," and a "new overture in D" by Kalliwoda.

To mark the beginning of the Philharmonic's eightieth season, Mr. Stransky chose the Beethoven symphony once more. Always popular, it gained new power to sway its hearers in the added volume Mr. Stransky brought from the orchestra, now enlarged by its merging with the National Symphony Orchestra, which has struggled vainly to preserve a separate existence.

The string band especially now possesses a sonorous volume which Mr. Stransky took judicious delight in bringing to the fore. Ten added violins make a most appreciable and thrilling difference when directed as Mr. Stransky directed them. Not only have the leading players of the National Symphony been taken into the Philharmonic's ranks, but many of its most influential directors are now members of the older society. A great season seems assured.

The symphony thrilled, Rachmaninoff's symphonic poem, "The Island of the Dead," chilled. That is what the composer intended it to do and Mr. Stransky brought from his orchestra all the repression indicated in the score; yet it held, even though it made one gasp for light when the illusion it wrought had ended its dismal tones. It is art let us have more hopeful art.

Daniel Gregory Mason's prelude and fugue for piano and orchestra is a curious work. Mr. Mason, a professor of music at Columbia University, says that he cares little for pictorial suggestion in music and his prelude and fugue proves that. It is scholastic, most intricate, music for the musician that calls for more than one hearing to weigh it.

Mr. John Powell, who has played the fugue with the Chicago Symphony, played it again with the Philharmonic. His mastery of the exceedingly difficult piano part was at all times evident but the piano was so much one of the instruments of the orchestra that a critical review of his playing is out of place here. He is soon to give a recital and memories of his splendid work at one of the Stadium concerts last summer makes one assured of pleasure to come.

The first concert of the Philharmonic's new season closed with the "Prelude to the Mastersingers."

WORK OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER CURTAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Usefulness of the public defender, an office recently created and filled by this municipality, has been curtailed considerably by the announcement from Judge Louis Ward of the Superior Court of San Francisco County, that defendants appearing before him and asking the services of this public attorney, would have to take the so-called "pauper's oath," and show that they are indigent, before he would grant them the services of the public defender.

Frank Egan, a local attorney, is now filling his post, being paid a salary and the expenses of the office by the city of San Francisco, and is expected to place his services at the call of any person too poor to pay for legal work in any sort of lawsuit. The issue decided by Judge Ward arose in the case of Patrick Daugherty, charged with robbery. Daugherty asked for the services of the public defender, but refused to declare himself indigent, or to take the pauper's oath, whereupon investigation revealed that he had money in the bank. Judge Ward then issued the above ruling.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY OBSERVES CENTENARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The centenary of McGill University, which opened its doors in October, 1821, as a result of the generosity of a Scotsman, James McGill, was celebrated with a series of festivities, including convocation at which 54 honorary degrees was conferred. A tablet dedicated to the war heroes was unveiled.

General Lord Byng of Vimy, Governor-General of Canada, led a procession of about 300 graduates

LAUNDRY TEST PLANT PROJECTED

National Institute Will Be Established for Research Work to Aid the Industry—Firms to Do the Financing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The thirty-eighth annual convention of the Laundry Owners National Association, which has recently concluded its sessions at Hotel Cleveland here, has not only been followed by a widely spread invitation for the patrons of Cleveland laundries to visit the institutions into whose hands they commit their expensive fabrics week after week, but it has brought to light many new concepts of modern laundry work with which the public is far from familiar.

"The whole trend of discussion and of future operation among the 2000 persons who participated in the Cleveland convention," said C. W. Bomblis, who had charge of many of the arrangements for the convention, "was that of cooperation, cooperation not only among each local state and national organization but complete cooperation with the public and the desire that laundry test plants should make themselves better acquainted with the laundries they patronize."

Plans Now Complete

"Perhaps the most characteristic movement illustrating this was the announcement of plans for the establishment in some town near Chicago of an American Institute of Laundry, complete photographs, notes, sketches, etc., concerning which have now been completed. This, as was explained at the convention, is to be a plant for developing and testing methods and equipment used in the modern laundry, that is, soaps, fabrics, machinery, and all the other paraphernalia. While in order to carry some of the overhead expense a working laundry will be established, the idea is not to effect a model laundry at all but to carry on research work. The national association already maintains a fellowship in the Mellen Institute of Pittsburgh for chemical research, which has accomplished much good, and this work will now be done by our own experts. In other words, the members of the association are so anxious to determine the best way of doing things from the moment of collecting the work through every process until it is returned to the housewife, that we intend to establish our own laboratories, to determine these questions, in which individual problems can be worked out for us by experts of the highest character. Such an institution would afford a place where members of the association could send individual members of their staffs for study and observation, perhaps. In other words, it will be a laundry institute in the wide sense of the word."

Papers Were Read

There were many interesting and instructive papers read at the Cleveland convention which gave the public a better idea of the laundry business since the days of the first Troy laundries. One of these was a paper by Mr. Cluett of the Manufacturing firm of Cluett Peabody & Co. of Troy, New York, who told of the manufacture of the first detachable shirt collar by that firm and of the laundry first established at Troy to meet the new demand. Then, as detachable collars and cuffs became more and more widely used, local laundries sprang up and they also took the name of Troy laundries.

The details of the proposed institute are being worked out by Messrs. Densmore and Le Clear of Boston, and the stock is being taken up by the individual laundry firms throughout the country.

EXODUS OF CHINESE FROM CANADA NOTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—Reports made public by Kollang Yih, Chinese Consul of this Province, tend to show that the situation which, it is claimed, has been created by the number of Orientals in British Columbia is not so acute as it may appear on the surface. He has prepared a statement showing the exodus of Chinese immigration since 1900, when Canada first began to regulate this immigration by imposing a head tax of \$50. This was afterward raised to \$100 and later to \$500. The official figures show that, between 1901 and 1920, 27,813 Chinese entered Canada, and since 1905 the Chinese immigrants have paid in head taxes to the extent of \$17,500,000. From the figures of the last census there were 27,774 Chinese in the country, and since 1911 about 21,877 have entered. In the same period, that is during the last 10 years, 39,592 Chinese have left the country, so that during the latest decade more have left than have entered.

Immigration officers state that the influx of natives of India is almost at an end since the regulation against the admission of laborers came into force. The same officials point out that Chinese passengers are returning to their native country by every vessel leaving British Columbia ports, and that many of these are not returning to the Dominion.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The British Columbia Legislature is to be asked to go on record during the present session in favor of the termination of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, and at the same time to endorse a tightening up of the Immigration Act so as to reduce the number of Asiatics coming to the Dominion. The matter has been brought up in the form of a resolution by G. S. Hanes, an independent member, who has drawn the attention of the House to the fact that oriental tree-stump employed on crown-granted timber contracts.

"We have got to get rid of the treaty before we can do anything," said Mr. Hanes. "The determination of public opinion to see that something is done is indicated by the fact that the Anti-Asiatic League has sprung up with a membership which now reaches 40,000." Mr. Hanes said that although it was stipulated in the treaty of 1913 that "nothing shall be deemed to repeal or affect any of the provisions of the Immigration Act," it is nevertheless provided in the treaty that "each of the high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other." He pointed out that either of the powers can end the treaty by giving 12 months' notice and it is possible for Canada to be eliminated as a partner to the pact by the same notice stating

that this country no longer desires to adhere to its provisions.

The protest from British Columbia embodying a request for a termination of the treaty, so far as this country is concerned, if approved by the Legislature, will go to the Dominion government. In addition the protest will also be sent directly to Arthur Meighen, Mackenzie King and C. E. Cross, the leaders of the rival political parties in the present federal election campaign. A similar method will be employed with Mr. Hanes' resolution urging curtailment of privileges under the Immigration Act, which it is sought to have amended as nearly as possible to "restrict totally" the immigration of Asiatics into this province, "keeping in view the wishes of the people of British Columbia that this province be reserved for people of the European race, and that the Dominion government consult with the provincial government on the proposed amendment."

REDWOOD FOREST TO BE PRESERVED

State of California Is Made Custodian of Bolling Memorial on the Eel River in Humboldt County, Near Eureka

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Work of saving the forests of giant redwood trees for future generations has been advanced by the gift to the State of California of 130 acres of fully-grown trees in Humboldt County. The donor was the Save the Redwoods League of California. The two groves are situated on the south fork of the Eel River, in the heart of the American Alps. The announcement of the gift came from the office of Joseph D. Grant, vice-president of the league, and said in part:

"Bolling Memorial Grove and the 40 acres adjoining it, both covered with redwoods, are now the property of the State of California. In doing these two groves at the junction of Elk Creek and the south fork of the Eel River to the State, the redwoods league is carrying out a policy which it outlined in 1913. Since the inception of this organization, interest in the movement to save these forest giants has increased, and, during the next few years, we expect to be able to turn over to the State many more acres covered with redwoods. From now on we look for ever-increasing support from private individuals, organizations, counties in which the redwoods still flourish, the State, and even the federal government itself."

"The two groves, which have just been deeded to the State comprise 130 acres in one of the beauty spots of Humboldt County, situated about 45 miles south of Eureka, and, traversed, as they are, by the new state highway, will be visited annually by thousands of travelers from all over the world. Bolling Memorial Grove is marked by a bronze tablet mounted on a granite boulder and dedicated to Col. Raynal C. Bolling, the first American officer of high rank to fall in the world war. No more fitting monument could have been chosen than a grove of these trees which more nearly approach immortality than any other living things."

"The memorial grove idea, we are confident, will appeal to many Americans, and it is our hope and expectation that, through the establishment of memorial groves such as the Bolling Grove, many Californians will have the gratification of establishing living memorials to their loved ones, at the same time performing an act for which they will be blessed by countless generations to come."

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

London, October 26, 1921.

BOOKS that are not books, again to quote Charles Lamb's distinction, continue to be published. Among them is "Queen Alexandra: A Study of Royalty," by Mr. W. R. H. Trowbridge. This is a book many people will enjoy looking through, and will read with a smile, such paragraphs as the following: "In her earlier years the Queen Mother exercised a great influence on fashion. The Princess's characteristics were extreme neatness and great simplicity, united to grace and dignity. There was never anything extreme in design, shape or color." The present generation of Englishwomen do not exactly follow their Queen's excellent example. Another "biblia-a-biblia" is the "Blocking of Zeebrugge," by Capt. Alfred Carpenter, a fine narrative of a fine deed, but hardly a work of literature.

HAPPILY books that are books do sell sometimes. I tried to get a copy of Mr. Laurence Housman's "Angels and Ministers. Three Plays of Victorian Shade and Character," but was told that it was out of print and that a new edition is being prepared. But I did succeed in acquiring a copy of "The Comedies of Harold Chaplin," with J. M. Barrie's delightful preface, which ends thus: "Chaplin was probably the greatest 'might have been' so far as his particular art is concerned, that fell in the war." I never thought that I should be able to read a modern play right through, including stage directions and minute descriptions of characters, but I went through Harold Chaplin's "The New Morality" and "Art and Opportunity" with delight. They are frothy, but the froth is witty, with gleams of something deeper, and although the characters are stagey, that is to say, types of men and women we are accustomed to see on the stage, they are human and natural. It is easy enough to write a tragedy of sorts; it is difficult to write comedies such as these, gay and with insight, that keep the ball of persiflage pleasantly rolling. Another dramatist who is having considerable success both in the theater and from critics is Mr. Eugene O'Neill of Cape Cod, whose "The Emperor Jones" had such a deserved success in America. His "Diff'rent" is now being played in London. Mr. O'Neill should be pleased with the following from a fellow dramatist, Mr. St. John Ervine, which appeared in the Sunday Times: "Mr. O'Neill can no more avoid creating human beings than some other dramatists can avoid creating sticks. He has many faults, chiefly those of insurgent youth, but he is beyond all argument the most interesting dramatist of his country, and if his achievement is equal to his promise he will do for American drama what Walt Whitman did for American poetry."

NOT often is a poem of eight pages received with such interest, and such commendation in the press as Mr. J. C. Squire's poetical report of a football match under the title, "The Rugger Match. Oxford and Cambridge Queens—December." The poem is an example of Free Verse, written in unrhymed, irregular, but not unmetrical verses, occasionally lapsing into rhyme and heroic couplets.

TO Straight Statements I have added the following: They push, and push, and push; The opponents yield, the fortress wall goes down. The goes through, an irresistible rush. Crosses the last white line, and tumbles down. And the ball is there. A try! A try! The shout from the host we are assaults the sky. Deep silence. Line up by the goal-post. A man lying down. Pointing the pointed ball, slanted away. And another who stands, and hesitates. And lunges out with his foot, and the ball soars up. While the opposite forwards rush below it in vain. And curves to the posts, and passes them just outside. The touch-judge's flag hangs still. It was only a try. (From "The Rugger Match," by J. C. Squire, in the London Mercury.)

AMONG the new books that I should like to read are: "Tired Radicals," by Walter E. Weyl. Because this group of essays by one of the first editors of The New Republic is a brilliant little volume, and has been received with remarkable favor in England. "A History of the Great War," by John Buchan. Because this is the first of four volumes, revised and largely rewritten, of Mr. John Buchan's popular History of the War which appeared in twenty-four parts. Mr. Buchan writes well, vividly and with power, and this history should have a place on the reference shelf.

BRIEF CONFESSIONS My Maiden Effort, being the personal Confessions of well-known American Authors as to their Literary Beginnings. With an Introduction by Gelett Burgess. Garden City, New York: Published for the Authors' League of America by Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2. Here 125 writers from Mary E. Wilkins to Laura Jean Libbey and from Joseph Hergesheimer to Harold Bell Wright tell with considerable self-esteem, some humor, and inescapable personal interest how, usually as children, they first wrote for publication. What they say is material for the student of journalism and writing in the United States, and will doubtless be pored over by many who have not yet placed their first manuscripts. Conscious of the critics who have judged his work, Harold Bell Wright remarks: "I, alone, of the whole ungodly crew have no literary efforts, maiden or matured, to confess," and yet it is evident from what many of the others, no better than he, have to say for themselves that, despite their attempts to be funny for the moment, they are taking their literary careers very seriously. The profits of the book are for the benefit of the Authors' League Fund.

INTIMATE TRAVEL Mysterious Japan. By Julian Street. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$4. This is the age of travel books. People are traveling more than ever before, and writing more than ever before, and the two together can have but one result. To those who know Japan or have read much about Japan, Mr. Street has not, it is true, much that is new to say. Nevertheless, he has produced a very readable book. He has an easy, varied style, and sometimes he produces a piece of descriptive writing of more than usual worth. There is, moreover, an engaging intimacy about the book which travel books often lack. The whole is greatly enhanced by some excellent photographic reproductions.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Chronicles of America: Ten New Volumes. Completing the Series of Fifty Volumes.

12. Washington and His Comrades in Arms. By George M. Wrong. 13. The Fathers of the Constitution. By Max Farrand. 14. Jefferson and His Colleagues. By Allen Johnson. 22. The Spanish Borderlands. By Herbert E. Bolton. 23. Texas and the Mexican War. By Nathaniel W. Stephenson. 24. Captain John and the Civil War. By William Wood. 32. The American Spirit of Education. By Edwin E. Slosson. 33. The Age of Invention. By Holland Thompson. 42. Theodore Roosevelt and His Times. By Harold Howland. 43. Woodrow Wilson and the World War. By Charles Seymour. New Haven: Yale University Press. \$12.00 a set.

Ten volumes, just published by the Yale University Press, with the 40 that have preceded them, complete the series which was planned and projected in 1915, under the general title of "The Chronicles of America."

Mr. H. G. Wells, in a postscript to his Outline of History (Yale Review, July, 1921, p. 574) says: "Why do we teach history to our children? To take them out of themselves, to place them in a conscious relationship to the whole community in which they live, to make them realize themselves as actors and authors of a great drama which began long before they were born and which opens out to issues far transcending any personal ends in their interest and importance."

And so history is a drama! How then be dramatic? How get unity? The plan of the present series gives a practical answer. The whole body of American history is analyzed and divided into homogeneous parts; then each of these is taken as a subject for a separate narrative in the series, and in this way to each volume there is assured a real unity. With a wise selection of authors for the several narratives, given the inestimable advantage of topical unity, the result is likely to be good history and good literature.

When we say that history is dramatic and should be written dramatically, we do not mean theatrical drama, of course—though for educative value there are probably few biographies of Lincoln to equal the play by John Drinkwater, which, even if it is not correct in detail still reveals the man Lincoln. The dramatic treatment requisite for history combines the good qualities of Drinkwater's play (without the conventions of the actual presentation) and a strict regard for the facts.

II If you were to sit down, as the reviewer did recently, with only the 10 volumes last published before you, and if you were, like him, a none too systematic reader, probably you would open first the last two in this installment of 10, "Theodore Roosevelt and His Times," by Harold Howland, and "The Outlook with Roosevelt," and "Woodrow Wilson and the World War," by Prof. Charles Seymour of Yale, who was one of the American experts with the Peace Commission at Paris. We picked up these two volumes first; partly as the experienced novel reader looks at the last chapter before the first; partly because every one is still all attention at every magic phrase "World War" or "Theodore Roosevelt." What then this author have to say? And then it is one of our never-failing tests of a new acquaintance: try him by one of history's great touchstones; see how he reacts to the syllables of Roosevelt and Wilson, of Jefferson and Hamilton, of Gladstone and Disraeli, Caesar and Cicero—is he a hero-worshiper or does he read history for basic tendencies?

The few of us who do not feel enthusiastic about Roosevelt are either unfortunate enough not to have been on his side or to have had the hero-worshiping strain laid out of us. Mr. Howland was on his side, and has that strain, and his book glows with admiration throughout. The business men—whom Seymour (p. 332) heard daily in the clubs and on the golf courses of New England and the middle Atlantic states remarking: "I know little about the treaty, but I know Wilson, and I know he must be wrong"—were expressing this personal point of view, this judgment based on personality, just as definitely as Howland in his book on Roosevelt. Seymour's book is not controlled by any personal feeling; it is remarkably unbiased.

This contrast gives us the key to the dramatic situation in each case. Roosevelt was, Wilson was not, a popular hero. Roosevelt's career, for the most part, was a successful adjustment to circumstance—he is said in no derogatory sense to have been understanding opposition on the part of any intelligent, disinterested, and sincere man. A case in point is his expression of wonder that Simeon Strunsky (who was having his fun with the "Colonel of the Outlook" Glass," in the New York Evening Post) "is not on my side—he seems to be clever and capable."

On the other hand, Wilson, though he could grow and develop and be shaped by circumstances—and this is shown in Seymour's book better than anywhere else we know of—far from having the gift of carrying public opinion along with him through his progressive steps, alienated this influence, so absolutely essential for the success of his plans. But the Wilson myth (or anti-Wilson myth) that seems to be growing up, exaggerates this weakness, overstates the Lansing incident and makes the President a tyro at the council table compared with the old hands like Lloyd George and Clemenceau. Seymour was in Paris, and what he says is a valuable corrective of this legend. The following quotations are of interest: On Wilson's position in the Council: "The President, to the surprise of many, was by no means the awkward college professor lost among practical politicians. His speech was slow and his manner might almost be called ponderous, but he addressed his listeners with the sure, strong voice of a man who knew his own mind."

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Chronicles of America: Ten New Volumes. Completing the Series of Fifty Volumes.

12. Washington and His Comrades in Arms. By George M. Wrong. 13. The Fathers of the Constitution. By Max Farrand. 14. Jefferson and His Colleagues. By Allen Johnson. 22. The Spanish Borderlands. By Herbert E. Bolton. 23. Texas and the Mexican War. By Nathaniel W. Stephenson. 24. Captain John and the Civil War. By William Wood. 32. The American Spirit of Education. By Edwin E. Slosson. 33. The Age of Invention. By Holland Thompson. 42. Theodore Roosevelt and His Times. By Harold Howland. 43. Woodrow Wilson and the World War. By Charles Seymour. New Haven: Yale University Press. \$12.00 a set.

Ten volumes, just published by the Yale University Press, with the 40 that have preceded them, complete the series which was planned and projected in 1915, under the general title of "The Chronicles of America."

Mr. H. G. Wells, in a postscript to his Outline of History (Yale Review, July, 1921, p. 574) says: "Why do we teach history to our children? To take them out of themselves, to place them in a conscious relationship to the whole community in which they live, to make them realize themselves as actors and authors of a great drama which began long before they were born and which opens out to issues far transcending any personal ends in their interest and importance."

And so history is a drama! How then be dramatic? How get unity? The plan of the present series gives a practical answer. The whole body of American history is analyzed and divided into homogeneous parts; then each of these is taken as a subject for a separate narrative in the series, and in this way to each volume there is assured a real unity. With a wise selection of authors for the several narratives, given the inestimable advantage of topical unity, the result is likely to be good history and good literature.

When we say that history is dramatic and should be written dramatically, we do not mean theatrical drama, of course—though for educative value there are probably few biographies of Lincoln to equal the play by John Drinkwater, which, even if it is not correct in detail still reveals the man Lincoln. The dramatic treatment requisite for history combines the good qualities of Drinkwater's play (without the conventions of the actual presentation) and a strict regard for the facts.

II If you were to sit down, as the reviewer did recently, with only the 10 volumes last published before you, and if you were, like him, a none too systematic reader, probably you would open first the last two in this installment of 10, "Theodore Roosevelt and His Times," by Harold Howland, and "The Outlook with Roosevelt," and "Woodrow Wilson and the World War," by Prof. Charles Seymour of Yale, who was one of the American experts with the Peace Commission at Paris. We picked up these two volumes first; partly as the experienced novel reader looks at the last chapter before the first; partly because every one is still all attention at every magic phrase "World War" or "Theodore Roosevelt." What then this author have to say? And then it is one of our never-failing tests of a new acquaintance: try him by one of history's great touchstones; see how he reacts to the syllables of Roosevelt and Wilson, of Jefferson and Hamilton, of Gladstone and Disraeli, Caesar and Cicero—is he a hero-worshiper or does he read history for basic tendencies?

The few of us who do not feel enthusiastic about Roosevelt are either unfortunate enough not to have been on his side or to have had the hero-worshiping strain laid out of us. Mr. Howland was on his side, and has that strain, and his book glows with admiration throughout. The business men—whom Seymour (p. 332) heard daily in the clubs and on the golf courses of New England and the middle Atlantic states remarking: "I know little about the treaty, but I know Wilson, and I know he must be wrong"—were expressing this personal point of view, this judgment based on personality, just as definitely as Howland in his book on Roosevelt. Seymour's book is not controlled by any personal feeling; it is remarkably unbiased.

This contrast gives us the key to the dramatic situation in each case. Roosevelt was, Wilson was not, a popular hero. Roosevelt's career, for the most part, was a successful adjustment to circumstance—he is said in no derogatory sense to have been understanding opposition on the part of any intelligent, disinterested, and sincere man. A case in point is his expression of wonder that Simeon Strunsky (who was having his fun with the "Colonel of the Outlook" Glass," in the New York Evening Post) "is not on my side—he seems to be clever and capable."

On the other hand, Wilson, though he could grow and develop and be shaped by circumstances—and this is shown in Seymour's book better than anywhere else we know of—far from having the gift of carrying public opinion along with him through his progressive steps, alienated this influence, so absolutely essential for the success of his plans. But the Wilson myth (or anti-Wilson myth) that seems to be growing up, exaggerates this weakness, overstates the Lansing incident and makes the President a tyro at the council table compared with the old hands like Lloyd George and Clemenceau. Seymour was in Paris, and what he says is a valuable corrective of this legend. The following quotations are of interest: On Wilson's position in the Council: "The President, to the surprise of many, was by no means the awkward college professor lost among practical politicians. His speech was slow and his manner might almost be called ponderous, but he addressed his listeners with the sure, strong voice of a man who knew his own mind."

during the course of the debate, listened rapidly with which the right mind operates and his skill in catching the points suggested. There was far less of the dogmatic doctrinaire in his attitude than has been looked for. Occasionally his remarks bordered upon the sentimental, but he never "drifted," invariably using a conversational tone; many of his points were driven home by humorous allusions, or rather than by didactic logic. Like that of the other delegates his manner was informal. . . . Indeed the proceedings of the Council of Ten were characterized by a noted absence of stiffness. It was evidently expected that the prestige which Wilson possessed among the masses would evaporate in this inner council; but nothing of the kind was apparent. It was not uninteresting to note that when a point was raised every one looked indifferently to see how it would be taken by the President, and when the delegates of the smaller Powers appeared before the Council they addressed their remarks almost directly at him.

His corrective influence: The presence of President Wilson did much to maintain the idealism that was lacking in the other delegates. Though he lacked the political brilliance of Lloyd George and had not the suppressed but irresistible vehemence that characterized the speech of the French premier, his simplicity of argument, availed much.

Professor Seymour closes his story with this fine paragraph: "Woodrow Wilson, however, is not to be assessed by his accomplishment. It is as prophet and not as man of action that he will be remembered by history. Like the prophet of old, like Luther or Maximal, he lacked the capacity for carrying to practical success the ideal which he preached. But to assume that he must accordingly be adjudged a failure is to ignore the significance of the ideals to which he awakened the world. Much there was that was unattainable and intangible. But his value lay in the development of international relations may be best estimated."

Professor Seymour's critical attitude corrects, on occasion, Mr. Howland's unquestioning praise of Roosevelt. He makes it very plain (p. 122) that there was neither persecution nor spite in the refusal to grant Roosevelt's request to be sent to the front, though that is the impression which Howland gives. And commenting on Roosevelt's insistence, just before the commission, that Wilson's leadership had been repudiated and that the Allies should "impose their common will on the nations responsible for the hideous disaster," Seymour says: "It was frank encouragement to the Allies, coming from the American who, with Wilson, was best known abroad, to divide the spoils and to disregard all promises to introduce a new international order, and it must have brought joy to Clemenceau and Sonnino." Even here, however, Roosevelt in the event came off better than Wilson.

Did the Great Impresario miscast the two actors? Would Roosevelt, "ever a fighter," with his power of winning friends and winning causes, have played better the part of President during the world war? Would Wilson, who looked at the Presidency in 1912 as a means of carrying through a domestic program of social reform, have been more successful in the role of one living and dealing with the need and to Labor? The answer to this intriguing question may be best given in the words of another of these chroniclers to the question of what might have happened at Gettysburg: "Concluding," says William Wood, "it may be granted to armchair (and even other) critics that if everything had been something else the result might not have been the same."

What are the dramatic qualities in the other volumes of the 10 just published in this series? There is drama in the authorship of Wrong's "Washington and His Comrades in Arms," for the author is head of the modern history department in the University of Toronto. A Briton writes of the American Revolution! In spite of Sinn Fein and German-American patriots, there is reason to believe that this chronicler shows the American Revolution was the triumph of a basic ideal in the British Constitution and was so recognized by the good English Whigs of the day. The story of the military campaigns of the War for Independence is not merely dramatic—it is theatrical, with its way of advantage back and forth, and the hero Washington outnumbered by the enemies of his country in arms and ever threatened by the intrigues of his officers, Lee, Gates, Conway, Benedict Arnold.

Reading Max Farrand's "Fathers of the Constitution," after the story of the war, seems to the reviewer like turning from a novel by Wells to a "muddling through" theme, to the American business story, where interest and counter-interest clash, agree to confer, and compromise so that every one is taken care of and all friction is eliminated. The constitutional convention of 1787 is (relatively speaking) a dramatization of American efficiency.

"Jefferson and His Colleagues," by the editor of the series, Allen Johnson of Yale, is the "muddling through" of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, trying to live by the strict rule of the Constitution, trying to economize, trying to keep out of foreign affairs, and forced by circumstance to abandon their theories in practice, to fight, to spend money, to annex territory.

"Texas and the Mexican War," by N. W. Stephenson of the College of Charleston, is the story of the clash of expansionist "Anglo-Saxon" with Mexican, embroiled by the diplomacy of the infant republic of Texas. President Polk's abrupt intrigues with Santa Anna give a touch of opera bouffe, and J. Q. Adams and other abolitionists inveigh against the vicious greed of the slave power in high tragedy style. A curtain raiser for the Civil War!

"Captains of the Civil War," by William Wood, one of those British Army officers who know the detail and the meaning of our Civil War far better than most American writers, has the powerful dramatic theme of brother against brother. Lee, Jackson, McClellan, Grant, are portrayed with sure, strong touch. The first part of the story with

its record of repeated losses for North and South both, from civilian interference with military matters, is another treatment of "muddling through."

"The American Spirit of Education," by Edwin E. Slosson, is an extreme example of the topical treatment that characterizes this whole series. History should treat something more than wars, diplomacy and politics. American schools are the melting pot—that is a truism. But Slosson shows how American educational methods are the result of the combination of manifold different influences: the ecclesiasticism of Congregational New England; the very different ecclesiasticism of Roman Catholic Baltimore, New Orleans and New England; the "practical" secularism of Franklin; the liberal quasi-French notions of Jefferson and the state universities as modified by federal land grants; the reforms of Horace Mann and De Witt Clinton; women in higher education—all these and many more influences molded together by the American spirit and together molding a new American spirit.

"The Age of Invention," by Holland Thompson of the College of the City of New York, is the description of an even more miraculous change than in American education, the mechanical revolution and the consequent industrial revolution, packing into the nineteenth century a vaster progress in civilization on its material side than had been made in several thousand years. Professor Thompson gives full force to the hero tales of the great American inventors from Benjamin Franklin to the Wright brothers and Glenn Curtiss. He like this book immensely. It is sufficiently biographical to have a real popular appeal, and yet critical and philosophical in its analysis and its perspective, putting the proper stress, for instance, on Whitney's cotton gin as the means of giving a new lease of life to the slave system, or on the great American contribution to industrial development, Whitney's idea of interchangeable parts. This combination of popular and scholarly is the rare achievement of the entire series. It is both informing and stimulating. These "Chronicles of America" by their dramatic treatment and interpretive tone should help stimulate a real live interest in national problems, so that America as a whole may be as intelligent, as mentally acute and active, in regard to questions of government, local and federal, and international relations, as it is in regard to industrial efficiency or business economies.

AIRY WRITINGS The Sunny Side. By A. A. Milne. London: Methuen & Co. 6s. The only shadow which creeps across the pages of this happily named collection of, for the most part, reprints from "Punch" is the author's assurance in the foreword that he is doing this sort of thing for the last time—this sort of thing being an exquisitely light and amusing dealing with topical themes, the supplying of sort of salutary leaven to the routine of daily thought which prevents us taking ourselves too seriously. If the contents made, in their original form, a feature of the weekly publication in which they appeared, and endeared their author to a wide circle of loyal readers of the historic journal, their appeal as a book will be none the less strong to those who know Mr. Milne's whimsical turn of thought and who will welcome a collection of his airy writings in permanent form, and to those perhaps equally fortunate persons who have, in just making his acquaintance, all the treat before them.

The themes of the little essays—"Men of Letters," "Summer Days," "War Time," "Home Notes," etc., as the titles suggest, are drawn from very casual sources and charm by their delightful unpretentiousness. He touches deftly upon many homely matters, from the exchange of notes of complaint between tenants in the same flat-house, to the excitements of gardening in a window box, or of solving impossible riddles; or he brings out the romantic side of war and soldiering, especially well done in "Gold Brads"—the reflections of a green grocer on returning to the front, done in verse.

His irony is never bitter, it is always full of laughter. "I take it that every able-bodied man and woman in this country wants to write a play" is his opening sentence in an essay entitled "The Complete Dramatist," in which he exposes the methods of modern ephemeral play writing under the guise of a manual on stagecraft and brings out his lack of illusion as to the real motive of most play writing of this character—"I assume in need of the dime. Your play must be not merely a good play, but a successful one."

"The Sunny Side" is a final collection of "Punch" articles uniform with "The Day's Play," "The Holiday Round," and "Once a Week." That the collection is a final one is the pity, for whimsical writers whose fun never becomes ponderous, whose wit is spontaneous, and whose art is both subtle and distinguished are as rare as their works are delightful. It is understood, however, that Mr. Milne retires from this phase of what he considers merely youthful irresponsibility and high spirits to devote himself to a more serious form of art.

A NEW WHO'S WHO Argentinians of Today. Edited by William Belmont Parker. Two volumes. Buenos Aires and New York: The Hispanic Society of America. Twenty pesos each volume. These two handbooks about contemporary Argentinians are somewhat more than a "Who's Who," for they give brief biographies, written in sentences and paragraphs, which include some comment and some descriptive passages. They are, of course, useful volumes for reference.

ONE-ACT PLAYS

Interest in the one-act play in the United States has been such a steady growth that books dealing with it, and particularly collections of the various products, have become almost a staple of the publishing business. Anthologies scour the corners of the world for suitable specimens, as in the recent selection of 50 put forth by Stewart & Kidd Company in the editorial hands of Frank Shay and Pierre Loring; a study devoted, specifically to the form and its technique, the first in its field, is but three years old, the work of Professor Lewis of Utah, published by J. W. Luce & Co. in Boston. Because of the merits of this volume and the probable neglect of it due to the more serious preoccupations of the world during the eventful year of its issue (1918) it is well worth while to call it to the attention of all devotees of the one-act form. Four recent collections of short plays each bring their contribution, either in the intrinsic value of the pieces, or, as in only too often the case, in the evil examples they afford. "Ten One-Act Plays" is from the pen of the popular Alice Gerstenberg; "Four One-Act Plays" from Lewis Beach, remembered for his stirring Civil War picture, "The Clod." Both bear the imprint of Brentano's. From Charles Scribner's Sons comes "Six Short Plays" by John Galsworthy and from Harcourt, Brace & Co., "One-Act Plays by Modern Authors," edited by Helen Louise Cohen.

Miss Gerstenberg is clever; she chooses to exploit our common follies, such as petty gossip, social hypocrisy and the like. She is at her best, which is not very good—in "Overtones," wherein the real thoughts of a pair of women are contrasted with their actual wordy professions. She can sink to the cheapest of melodrama, as in "The Unseen," where the dramatic is as weak as the plot; she can imagine a potentially funny rehearsal scene like "The Pot-Boiler," intended to satirize the popular playwright, but in reality revealing her own similar faults. "Fourteen" indicates promise as a social satirist, but the writer is altogether too ready to sacrifice all the finer qualities of the playwright's craft to predetermined situation. Some of these have been done in vaudeville; that is their proper sphere.

Beach's matter is of finer texture, at least in "The Clod," which, in the better sense of the word is legitimate drama with a suggestion of the melodramatic. In the finally rebellious drudge he has created a character, or rather, recreated it from the suggestion of Donald Hamilton Haines' short story, "The Last of These"—which is a welcome relief from the strutting cleverness of the younger United States playwrights.

Galsworthy's volume, to those who know the man for his longer plays and his great novels, is a distinct disappointment. There is little drama of the better sort in the entire six plays. The Englishman does not hesitate to employ three different scenes in one short piece, with lapses of 30 hours between one and the other, of two months between the second and third, plus a lowering of the curtain in the third scene to denote the passing of three hours. And this particular play, "The First and the Last," is downright melodrama in theme, treatment and outlook. Taking the man's plays by and large, whether long or short, one of the inartistic consequences of Galsworthy's attitude is a symmetry that produces a static, stable equilibrium. He is eager to balance one side off against the other, but in so doing he produces, too often, not dramatic motion, but rather a reciprocal cancellation of forces. One perceives the beauty of the design, but it is born of a certain coldness despite the sparks struck by the clash of the opposing elements. "Hall-Marked," called by the author a satiric trifle, is succinct, clear, illuminating. "Punch and Go" is likewise good satire of presumptuous play-producers. But too many of the characters in these short plays are ideas made vocal; they are rarely significant whether as conceptions or as stage realities. One misses, and misses poignantly, the dramatist of "Strife," of "Justice," who, in "The Skin Game" seems to have stepped down from the higher standards of artistic drama.

Miss Cohen's 16 plays, assembled from Irish, English and United States authors, are embellished with a sprightly running commentary, biographical introductions, excellent illustrations designed to aid the producers, and a very lucid, readable introduction that covers the history, technique and development of the one-act form, as well as the outlines of playmaking and the newer methods of production. An critic she is inclined to be deferential and agreeable; she has read whatever there was to be had on her subject and has reported results most attractively. The plays are of uneven worth, and such immature theatricals as Harold Brighouse's "Maid of France" might well have been rejected. Yet the selection is varied and the book is invaluable.

The Next War By WILL IRWIN FACTS ON DISARMAMENT Gen. PERSHING has said: "Unless some such move (to limit armament) be made, we may well ask ourselves whether civilization does not really reach a point where it begins to destroy itself." Dr. FRANK CRANE describes "The Next War" as "The greatest book of these times." BUY IT! READ IT! TELEGRAPH YOUR LEGISLATOR! \$1.50 at any bookshop or from E. P. DUTTON & Co., 681 5th Ave., N.Y.

ONE-ACT PLAYS

to the library of anyone interested in the one-act drama. In general, our collectors of one-act plays seem too ready to apply to the smaller form standards that would hold to the longer; one reason for this (and it is needful to point it out) is the eagerness of amateur societies to put on a play at any cost, dragging down the plays to the level of the society's histrionic capabilities rather than raising those talents to the highest level that one-act forms can show. Slow labor this, but the only kind worth while.

A DIFFERENT VIEW

The Ex-Kaiser in Exile. By Lady Norah Bentinck. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 12s. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$3.50.

When on November 10, 1918, the German Emperor crossed the frontier between his country and Holland, the Dutch authorities rang up Count Godard Bentinck and asked him to entertain the royal fugitive for a few days, until suitable lodging could be found for him elsewhere, at his house at Amerongen. This sudden request to undertake so great a responsibility was naturally not very welcome to the count and at first he refused it. But the authorities were urgent, and in the end Bentinck accepted the charge. So his guest arrived; the "few days" originally stipulated lengthened into 18 months, and when the Ex-Kaiser at last left Amerongen it was only to go to Doorn, his present residence, which is only a short distance from Amerongen and where he is now in constant touch with his former host.

Count Godard Bentinck is the uncle of Lady Norah Bentinck's husband, and Lady Norah has therefore had more opportunity than most people of learning something of the former Kaiser's sheltered life since he laid down his scepter. The knowledge, it is true, does not amount to much—perhaps, indeed, there is not very much to know—and, to make a book of it, she has been fain to eke it out with a good deal of irrelevant history and genealogy, but what there is of it is interesting. It is useful, too, and her book should be read by all who are inclined to see the former Kaiser in a melodramatic light or to regard Doorn as a center of monarchist intrigue: that a man who has lost an empire should ponder much over his destiny is natural and inevitable, that he should dream of restoration whether for himself or for his family is not improbable—though not proved—but in its main lines the former Kaiser's present existence is that of a quiet country gentleman, whose chief interest would seem to be in the cutting-down of trees. He has put off all royal state, and though, again naturally and inevitably, he has not shed all the characteristics induced by a life spent in courts, among seditious flatterers, he is far from an unattractive figure who has made himself liked and respected by all who have come into contact with him. Drawn by one whose devotion to the allied cause is beyond question, it is a picture worth having, and Lady Norah is surely justified in her modest hope that, when the full history of the times and the man come to be written, her "humble chronicle may perhaps not be entirely without value."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, 1921

EDITORIALS

A Krupp Balloon Falls Cold

ONE way or another, the Krupp gunmakers of Germany seem to have been playing, in Chile, the part of that King of France who marched his 40,000 men up the hill, and then marched them down again. At all events, something of the sort is indicated by the reports that have come out of Chile concerning the granting of a vast tract of land there for the establishment of steel works that should rival the original home of the "Big Berthas" and other war equipment at Essen, near the Rhine. That a German hand should be welcomed in Chile, for the up-building of such a needed industry as that of steel, was nothing to excite much comment. Chile was always ready to take a leaf out of the German book in the days before the war. There was something in the Chilean nature that was stirred to emulation by the decision and efficiency which Germany used to exhibit in the handling of material problems such as those with which the rugged Chileans found themselves confronted in their rugged insubordinate country. German methods of organization were favored there. Everybody knows that the Chilean army was trained and equipped on German lines. So, even after the war, there was nothing surprising in the announcement that Chile was ready to provide a site for Germany's greatest munition makers, and ready to aid them in assuring a potential supply of war material in parts of the world that are far removed from any that have been recently devastated by war. That such a branching forth would be good strategy on the part of the war lords was only too evident. The war taught the value of undeveloped South America as a refuge and breathing-place for would-be belligerents. And it looked as if Chile expected to reap an advantage through having war matériel accumulating within her own borders against a possible need, at the same time that she obtained steel for her manifold projects of development.

Nevertheless, in spite of the equanimity with which the announcement of the grant was apparently received, the transaction is worth considering. There was nothing ordinary about it. Merely as a landtaking it would naturally have attracted attention, and that in a quarter of the world where takings of a few tens of thousands of acres, more or less, have been hardly more than a part of the routine. The Krupps, we were told last March, were to have 346,000 acres for a term of thirty years. If they developed the proposed plant upon it, they were to be allowed to renew their tenure at the end of the original term. They were to ask no guarantees from Chile, nor any remission of taxes, fees, or duties. But they were to have water-power rights in the streams included within their grant. These rights were important. They appertained chiefly to the Petrohue River, which flowed through the length of their tract, and promised not only power but irrigation facilities, in a district that was rich in standing timber, available for paper pulp and structural uses, and that was capable of growing beets enough to keep sugar factories operating as soon as ever the land could be cleared and cultivated. Primitive forests, virgin soil, supplemented by probable subterranean stores of coal and petroleum—all these the Krupps were to have and to hold if the grant should be confirmed.

But November has arrived, and with it comes the rumor from Santiago that the confirmation will never be. The reason is not so clear. On the surface of things, it appears that the Krupps could not get a satisfactory title. There is no hint that Chile thought better of her first acquiescence. And the title of the Chilean Government to the enormous territory in question is said to have dated back to the crown grants of colonial times. The trouble comes through squatter rights, which are now said to involve claims upon almost every parcel of land in the whole taking. The German agents are reported to have balked at the prospect of maintaining suits at law over these claims for the twelve or fifteen years that would probably be required for their settlement. Moreover, the agents also discovered that there had been a prior grant of the Petrohue River water rights, so that even if they should undertake to build, others might divert their source of power.

Can the failure of these negotiations be a real disappointment to Chile? To be sure, the success of the project offered great things, which might be expected to start a flush of enthusiasm in a young and growing country. Chile has as yet little else than her nitrates and her minerals for export. Her manufactures are too scanty to satisfy the demands of her own growth, especially with respect to the very things which a great aggregation of factories, such as the Krupp scheme contemplated, might be expected to produce. In exchange for a domain, which she herself could not at present develop, yet for which development would involve an undoubted stimulus to her general advancement in the industries, she stood to receive, within a few years, such necessities as steel for the mills, factories, and office buildings which she is now beginning to require; steel and iron from which she might develop the cruder forms of machinery; steel for the needed extension of her railroads, and for the cars required for operating them, and steel for the ships which should give her increasing representation in the overseas trade. She could also count on lumber for her own needs, if not for export; wood pulp for her own newspapers, and those of other South American countries; while being encouraged to look ahead to an agricultural development of no mean proportions. But would not these considerations have been outweighed by the fact that possession of the Krupp works would have constituted a tremendous threat of war? Chile, so armed, might have been rated, forthwith, as better prepared for conflict than any of her neighbors. But that sort of preparedness cuts both ways. It would have been of doubtful advantage in furthering the aims to which Chile has been devoting herself since her recent change of administration. President Alessandri, as the first to be raised to that position by the success of the working classes, would appear strangely out of accord

as the patron of a militaristic development. And his own policy, prosecuted with spirit ever since his assumption of office, plainly looks to the establishment of friendly relationships with the other South American countries to a greater degree than has ever before been attempted. Beyond a doubt, Chile's President is the most obvious leader in a movement aiming at nothing less than a new unification of South America.

For the furtherance of these good purposes there is no need to make Chile the smithy of the war lords. If the reports of such an intention were, in truth, only trial balloons, it is well that they have found the atmosphere too cold for successful flight. That industrial development which Chile needs and can benefit by will surely come to her, and probably as soon as she is really ready for it. Better far that it should come in terms of industry, and not in terms of war.

New Zealand's Financial Position

THE emphasis laid by Lord Jellicoe, the Governor-General of New Zealand, in the course of his speech, at the recent opening of the Dominion parliament, on the necessity for economy in all departments of state constituted a timely warning. New Zealand is in a position no worse than that in which many other countries find themselves, today, but it is a position in some respects, peculiar. New Zealand has developed the system of state ownership to a remarkable degree. Large sums have been expended, from time to time upon railways, telegraphs, telephones, harbors, water power, state coal mines, state forests, and so forth, until, today, her national debt stands at the apparently colossal figure, compared with her population, of over £200,000,000. In other words, the national debt of New Zealand, with a population of a little over a million, is equal to about one-fourth of the national debt of the United Kingdom, just prior to the war.

The government of New Zealand has undertaken many of the services that, in other countries, are left to private enterprise, and, as a consequence, a very large part of the public indebtedness must be reckoned as investment. Now, as long as such investment makes anything like an adequate return on the capital expended, the result is only satisfactory, but, in times like the present, when profits are reduced, if not entirely eliminated, state enterprises become peculiarly burdensome. The government is obliged to meet the interest on its loans, no matter what the condition of the industry they were incurred to finance, and the deficit has to be made up, in some way, from taxation. Thus, in the case of the New Zealand state railways, they have never been run to make profits, but they used to pay about 3 3/4 per cent on the capital cost, after paying all working expenses. This year, however, they have not been earning sufficient to pay even working expenses, with the result that some £40,000,000 of invested capital is earning no interest whatever.

It was for this reason that Lord Jellicoe laid such special stress on the necessity of economy "in all public departments of state," for public departments in New Zealand enter much more into the industrial life of the country than is perhaps the case in any other country, with the single exception of Queensland. Lord Jellicoe pointed out that the heavily increased expenditures of the Railway Department and the Post and Telegraph Department had not been covered by recent charges made to the public, and stated, quite frankly, that those in charge of these departments did not think it possible that there could be any further increase of revenue from these sources. The remedy is, therefore, to be found in economy, and better management all round.

This is the key to the situation generally. Viewed broadly, the prospect is seen to present no aspect which could be considered unsound. The burden of taxation is not excessive, and with a steadily increasing population and a steadily returning prosperity, both of which may reasonably be looked for, the position of affairs generally promises to be much easier in the near future.

Corporate Uses of Publicity

NO WELL-INFORMED reader of the newspapers and magazines needs to be told that the great business and public service corporations of the United States are no longer indifferent to the public regard. That the day of such indifference is definitely past is everywhere apparent. Instead of the old carelessness as to what the public thinks, the corporations have gone to the other extreme. They are spending much effort to make sure that it shall think what they want it to think, and not anything else. Thus great publicity campaigns have come to be the accompaniment of efforts to "stabilize" prices rather than of attempts to get more business. Publicity that merely attracts buyers to certain lines of goods is a small affair; the great campaigns are directed rather to winning public acquiescence in some important business decision or some profitable change of policy.

A case in point is the well-considered campaign of the coal producers to convince the public that the prevailing prices for anthracite are fair. The fact is that anthracite is almost the only household commodity, subject to an insistent and unfailing demand, that has not figured in a considerable reduction of prices since the high levels attained in wartime. The producers have withstood great public pressure for reduction. They have succeeded in heading off congressional action that might have forced one. Now they are using much space in newspapers with the purpose of giving plausibility to their assertions that they clear less than half a dollar a ton on all the anthracite produced and shipped to consumers. No objection can fairly be raised against their wish to explain to the public just how this matter stands. Such an explanation is even laudable, if it explains truly. Just there is where the doubts creep in. No real exposition is given in this publicity of the manner in which railroad charges affect the cost of anthracite to the consumer, yet the public has been led by other agencies to believe that the coal-carrying railroads and the coal producers are practically identical, and that unwarranted inflations of the price of coal have been systematically concealed in the carrying charges. Failing to meet this contention, the "explanation" to the consumers of anthracite is bound to be to a considerable degree ineffective.

Surely the public can hardly be aided by such publicity

as this. Its confidence cannot be won enduringly on any such basis. And probably the same may be said of the campaigns of publicity by means of which a corporation now frequently seeks to justify itself in defying some public board that has used its authority adversely to the corporation's wishes. The campaign of the meat packers to break down public confidence in the Federal Trade Commission is a case worth studying in this connection. One of the same general nature, however, is afforded by the more recent appeals of certain of the railroad companies against the acts and decisions of the Railroad Labor Board. Superficially the strength, but actually the weakness, of the corporate position in making such appeals is in pretending that there is a distinction between the public board and the public itself, and that therefore the public can be led to condemn its own creature and representative as readily as it condemns the corporation. Such pleading on the part of corporations may be justified for the time being by its practical success, but soon or later it is bound to fail. The public cannot always be induced to accept the bald assertions of the condemned, and allow them to become effective in silencing the officiating judge. That is what it amounts to. Eventually, one may expect that the public will give more intelligent support to boards and commissions having in charge the curbing or regulating of corporations. Then it will no more permit a corporation to plead its case publicly to upset or to nullify an official ruling than it permits an individual convicted in court to vilify the judge who presides there. The present toleration of such things shows pitiful simplicity on the part of the public, which, as the sovereign authority in a government like that of the United States, speaks some word of control to a corporation through a governmental board or commission, and then allows the corporation to dispute with it as to whether or not the pronouncement shall be heeded.

The real use of publicity is for laying a matter open to the knowledge or observation of the community. There is a vast difference between this and the too prevalent attempt to mold public opinion into shapes that involve an unconscious bias.

Trade Outlook in Canada

TAKEN as a whole, the reports coming in from various parts of Canada indicate that the general trade outlook for the country is steadily improving. It is true that the exports and imports for September show a considerable falling off, when compared with the corresponding period last year, but the satisfactory nature of the situation is to be seen much more in the prospect than in the record of the immediate past. The fact is that Canada has already, to a very large extent, discounted her difficulties and losses. Thus both Dominion and provincial governments are steadily grappling with the unemployment question, as far as it can be dealt with by the state, whilst much useful work is being done by the municipalities. A very large measure of cooperation is everywhere in evidence, in dealing with the matter, and this, as might be expected, has led to a general reestablishment of confidence.

One of the most important of the factors making for improvement is the general excellence of the grain crop, probably, according to E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the second best in the history of the country. Returning from a recent tour throughout Western Canada, Mr. Beatty declared that, in the Peace River district, the yield is particularly heavy, both of wheat and oats, the average of wheat being probably 30 to 40 bushels an acre. Farmers in this district are at a certain geographical disadvantage in marketing their crops, but this year the crop is so abundant as fully to compensate for this disadvantage.

No better proof of reviving conditions could, however, well be afforded than the steadily improving returns of the railways. A considerable part of this improvement is due to reduced operating expenditure, but a certain portion is also due to increased freight and passenger traffic. Here again, however, the satisfactory part of the outlook is in the future. For it is evident that the railways are being taken vigorously and successfully in hand. Thus, the Canadian Northern reduced its operating ratio to 108.36 per cent, the lowest point of the year. The Grand Trunk's operating ratio for July, the last month for which statistics are available, was 85.63, or lower than June, 1921, or July, 1920; whilst the Grand Trunk Pacific brought down its operating ratio from 232.29 per cent for July, 1920, to 131.16 per cent for the July of the present year.

Considerable disturbance has no doubt been occasioned, not only by the uncertainty as to the tariff policy to be pursued in Canada in the near future, but as to that which will obtain in the United States. Thus exports of wood pulp and paper are below those of a year ago, as are the exports of wheat to the United States. During the last few weeks, however, newsprint companies have been doing a much better business, and the general export of grain remains practically the same as it was a year ago. On the whole, a good foundation would appear to be everywhere in process of laying, and the expectation that 1922 will see "a substantial change for the better," seems to be amply justified.

Essays on Laughter

MANY of the essays on laughter that have been written by philosophers deal more with what is laughable than with the enjoyment of laughter itself. Max Beer-bohm, however, in his essay, which he has included in "And Even Now," shows something of the sheer joy of laughing even when the laughing is itself nonsensical. The advertisement of Max Eastman's new book on "The Sense of Humor" says that it "advances an original and complete theory of the causes of laughter and the nature and function of humor"; but what this theory is remains to be seen when the book appears. Such an investigation of supposed causes too often shows little of the essence of joy which the mere physical laughter at its best can poorly express. Yet every one is doubtless entitled to present his own theory in writing, for a free exchange of views on even the subject of laughter is usually broadening.

It is amusing to see how seriously the philosophers take the subject. Thus one of Bergson's definitions is:

"Any arrangement of acts and events is comic which gives us, in a single combination, the illusion of life and the distinct impression of a mechanical arrangement." Since this definition itself gives us a "distinct impression of a mechanical arrangement," in connection with what should be living laughter, it must be a comic definition. As a definition, it reminds one of Herbert Spencer's sentence about life: "Life is the definite combination of heterogeneous changes, both simultaneous and successive, in correspondence with external coexistences and sequences." As "B. L. T." says, in one of his verses that have just been published, speaking of this definition,

Such is life! When overwrought,
Meditate upon it.
Memorize that golden thought;
Paste it in your bonnet.

People will doubtless continue to laugh with little regard to whether their sense of the comic is within or without Bergson's definition, and as they continue they may inspire many another writer of essays to define the comic in new phrases. Laughter is, in fact, extremely difficult to define within words and sentences, probably because its nature is so simple.

"To laugh at everything," Meredith tells us, "is to have no appreciation of the Comic of Comedy." Nevertheless nowadays conceptions of the comic are constantly broadening. It is interesting that, in these days when so many thousand books are being published to be lost at once in the crowd in the tremendous democracy of letters, some humorous books stand out from the crowd with a distinctness that is far less possible to war books, books of travel, or even novels. Those who can laugh with some grace and spontaneity at almost anything are writing the books that most people are buying and appreciating. The impulse to laughter is ever finding fresh comic possibilities. For that reason, the serious analysts can go on writing their essays on laughter in order to classify the new developments. Already Bergson, not to speak of Meredith, is somewhat out-of-date with his theories of the comic. By all means, then, should some one arise to explain in detail how the scope of laughter is broadening. One cannot help being curious, then, as to what theory such a Socialist as Max Eastman has developed on the subject, though one would hardly look to the average Socialist for the broadest views on humor.

Editorial Notes

BIBLE societies can be trusted to see the point of all great international gatherings. Not without significance is the action of the society in New York, in preparing a special copy of the Bible for the use of President Harding in opening the Washington Conference. The volume is printed with large type, and is bound in morocco leather. On the cover are engrossed the words, "This Bible is presented to the Conference for the Limitation of Armament, and is dedicated to the promotion of good will among the nations." It is a book that should not be missing on such an occasion.

THE probable crossing to America of "The Blue Boy" of Gainsborough and "The Tragic Muse" by Reynolds reminds one that Whistler granted nothing more to the man who paid for an artist's work than the rights of reverent custodianship. American owners will probably be ready to be guided by this dictum of an American artist. If only it could be steadily kept in view, there would be fewer regrets than at present whenever a nation loses, by export, one of the prime works of art of its sons. If a picture make a general appeal, then its presence in a foreign gallery is serving a great international purpose: it is helping one nation to understand the other, and promoting harmony. But there is a vast difference between the "reverent custodianship" of a national gallery and that of a private collection. Perhaps "The Blue Boy's" rightful place is in some gallery where the public can have access to it. It is stretching Whistler's dictum a little, perhaps, but he no doubt would have been the first to agree to the stretching.

LITTLE by little, it may readily be seen, the Palace of Westminster is losing its domestic associations. Time was when it sheltered the king and hundreds of his servants and dependents; but the king no longer lives there, and only a few of his servants, if such they can be called, do so. The Speaker, of course, has his house overlooking the Thames; and until his retirement Sir Courtenay Ilbert, the Clerk of the House of Commons, lived in the "Palace," as it is still called. But his successor, Mr. Webster, has refused to have anything to do with his official residence, and intends to live outside. It is now the haunt of newspaper men and clerks. The main reason of Mr. Webster's going was that the official residence needed at least seven servants to keep it in order. In these days, when domestic help is not to be had for the mere asking, it is no wonder that the new Clerk fled.

THE humor of the riverside Cockney as set forth by W. W. Jacobs would seem to require a lover of Cockneydom to appreciate it, so local is its appeal. It is, therefore, somewhat surprising that at a coal mining center in the Carpathian mountains a Rumanian engineer should be heard to say, "I read much English, especially W. W. Jacobs. He is the greatest humorist in the world." It is how far you reach in what you say that matters. Humor, it is well understood, is independent of locality, and W. W. Jacobs has proved that, though localized in its form of expression, humor will nevertheless make its appeal far and wide.

THE recent protest of the Retail Druggists Association of California against the granting of licenses to illicit drug stores is peculiarly timely. The association insists that many former saloon operators in San Francisco are today engaged in operating illicit drug stores in which a few dollars' worth of toilet articles are made the screen for a considerable business in liquor. Such a protest has a value all its own. The one thing desired by those who resort to practices of this kind is secrecy, and it is the one thing they must not secure. The Californian Druggists Association is certainly doing its best to insure publicity.